

209 North Main Street

REYNO H. TREAT

209 North Main Street

JACKETS.

We have a few Ladies' and Misses' Jackets left and we will give you your choice of any garment. Some were \$10, 12.75 and 14.50.

FOR \$5.00.

Respectfully,

REYNO H. TREAT.

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE.

TWO NIGHTS, COMMENCING
Friday, January 22nd, and Saturday, 23rd.

Hamilton's company of players. Direction
Frank C. Hamilton, producing

AUGUSTUS THOMAS'

Greatest Success
"IN MISSOURIA."

A true character story perfectly acted by
a selected company. Correctly framed by
scenery made from sketches painted on the spot.

Hear the Imperial Quartet.
Prices as Usual. Seats at box office.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have
Been and Are Going.

Dr. Blattenberg was in Toledo yesterday.

F. Kiffer, of Kenton, was in the city last evening.

W. A. Zigler, of Toledo, was in the city last evening.

Lloyd Hauck, of Ottawa, was in the city yesterday afternoon.

Fred C. Brandt, a well known business man of Spencer, is registered at the Burnet House.

Mrs. Graft, of Wapakoneta, attended the theatre last night in company with her husband, Dan Graft, of the Gooding shoe store.

Miss Edna Black left this morning for a week's visit at Huntington, Ind. She will be entertained by Miss May Strover, of that city.

Mrs. J. C. Connell, nee Miss Mame Brown, formerly of this city, came up from Springfield yesterday to visit her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of 910 Tanner avenue.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

J. W. Burns, of the Burnet House, is laid up from a severe attack of la grippe.

Born, last evening, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Vasey, corner of McKibben and West streets, a baby girl.

The East End Pedro Club will have an important business meeting at Mrs. Kistler's, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

The Elks this evening will have a noon and supper, and it is requested that a good attendance be present to enjoy the social session that will follow the regular work.

The husband, son and relatives of the late Mrs. David A. Drake, wish to sincerely thank their neighbors, friends and the Woodman lodge for their kindness and sympathy during their bereavement.

W. S. Field, one of the clerks in the U. & E. freight office in this city, has been at the bedside of his mother in California for several days past, having been summoned there by her serious illness. Word was received today that her death occurred this morning.

Dr. Whitmore, of Buffalo, The inventor of a new truss, will be at Vorkamp's drug store Monday, and will be pleased to meet all who may be afflicted. No charge for examination and satisfaction guaranteed.

Water Works Notice. If you pay your water bill for the first half of 1897 before Feb. 1st, you will save 10 per cent.

R. B. HACKEDORN, Sec'y.

PLAYED TRUANT

And Will Now Be Enrolled Among
the Pupils

At the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster—Brought Before the Probate Judge.

Blaine Sanders, the son of John T. Sanders, was taken to the reform farm at Lancaster last evening. He was brought before Judge Robb yesterday, charged with refusing to attend school, and as he was only 13 years old the law could act with him for playing truant. His father showed to the satisfaction of the court that he did all that could be done to get the boy to attend school, but he would not listen to his parents' advice. A few days ago the lad ran away from home and was heard from at Greenfield, Indiana. His father left for that place Saturday and returned with him on Monday. When the court had pronounced the verdict, the boy, to his sorrow, realized his mistake and told his father that he was grieved to think he had mocked at his advice, but it was then too late for him to sufficiently redeem himself, and he was ordered to be committed to the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster.

AN EXCELLENT PAPER

Read by Civil Engineer Cronley at
the Annual Meeting of the Ohio
Engineers' Association

At the annual meeting of the Ohio Civil Engineers' Association, held in Columbus this week, J. C. Cronley read an excellent paper on the subject of "The Work of the County Engineer." The Ohio State Journal of yesterday says concerning it:

"J. C. Cronley, of Lima, read a paper on 'The Work of the County Engineer.' The improvement of country roads was considered by him one of the most important problems likely to be discussed by the association. Not a mile of pike in any county of the state ought to be built except according to the plans and specifications and under the direction of a competent civil engineer. Allen county had 510 miles of pike. A description was given of the ditching of the Ottawa river at Lima to relieve the pollution of the stream. The paper also discussed the subjects of ditching, bridge building and good surveying."

"C. S. Varney, of Cleveland, chairman of the committee on legislation, being absent, the report was made by J. C. Cronley, of Lima, a member of the committee. The committee expressed themselves as opposed to the Torrens law, and in favor of licensing engineers by a State law, so that only those who were competent would be allowed to practice the profession of civil engineering. The report provoked prolonged discussion. The members were a unit in desiring protection of this character, but were divided as to how much to ask for."

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

George H. D. Ross to Anthony Miller, 40 acres, German township; consideration \$2,200.

Livona Bolender to Frank L. Wagner, lots 399 and 400, Spencer, Ind. A. G. McKinney and wife to William McKinney, lot number 1564, Farmer's addition, Lima; \$200.

I. W. Satterthwaite to Alvin McKinney, lots numbers 1564 and 1565 in Farmer's addition to Lima; \$500.

George M. Bryan and wife to P. Ainsworth Kahle, lots 38 and 38 in Slenheimer's addition of Clifton to Lima; \$2,150.

Curus G. Mowan and wife to William Gibbs, parts of lots 163 to 166, Lima; \$450.

H. C. Settlage and wife to S. A. Sellers, lot 3688 in Seiner & Settlage's addition to Lima; \$300.

Perry E. Brunk and wife to Simon P. Good, 15 acres in Amanda township; \$1,150.

Wm. J. Long and wife to Perry E. Brunk, 6 acres in Amanda township; \$1,825.

The attaches of the county clerk's office are considerably worried over the meaning of max.

ON TRIAL.

The Hughes Case Up Before
Judge Hammond

IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

The Active Work Begun Yesterday Afternoon—Quite a Number of Interested Lima People Are in Toledo Attending the Trial.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 22—(Special.)—When the case of the United States against Charles M. Hughes, Jr., charged with having made false entries in the books and with misapplication of funds of the First National Bank of Lima, was called yesterday, the opinion prevailed throughout the court room that the legal battle would soon be taken up with the evidence in the case, but the attorneys did not wait even until a jury was qualified and sworn and almost the entire remainder of the day was consumed in an endeavor to qualify that important body of twelve men.

The United States is represented in the case by United States District Attorney Dodge, of Toledo, and Assistant District Attorney McKay, of Cleveland, while attorneys Motter & McKenzie, of Lima, and J. M. Brown, of Toledo, are retained by the defense.

The first delay in the proceedings was occasioned by reason of several jurors being excused both by the prosecution and defense, until the regular panel of jurors was exhausted. The district attorney then suggested that the jury be completed by summoning bystanders to the jury box. The defense objected and the box from which the names of jurors for the U. S. circuit court are drawn was brought in and the United States marshal and deputy U. S. district clerk drew out names of jurors. The court excused all jurors who were not residents of Toledo, on the ground that the case should not be delayed while jurors were summoned from a distance. After some 80 or 100 names were drawn, twelve were found to be residents of Toledo, and the deputy marshals were dispatched with summons.

The court adjourned at 12:25 o'clock and convened again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour five of the new jurors had been found. These five were examined, and another delay of more than an hour was occasioned by the necessity of summoning more of the new jurors. Finally, however, the jury was completed, consisting of nine members of the original panel, and three Toledo residents who had been summoned forthwith. The defense then challenged the three latter jurors, and at the request of the court, filed the challenge in the form of an affidavit. In this, Attorney Brown's principal objection to the three jurors serving was based upon a claim that the box from which the names were drawn did not contain the names of three hundred persons as required by the statutes. District Attorney Dodge filed a demurrer to the challenge, denying the allegations made by the defense, and the court sustained the demurrer.

At 5:15 o'clock last night the case had only proceeded far enough to permit District Attorney Dodge to state the Government side of the case to the court and jury. In the beginning of his statements to the jury the district attorney stated that Charles M. Hughes became cashier of the First National Bank at Lima in 1882 or '83 and remained in that position until September, 1894. That on Sept. 20, 1894 Madison Betts, in his official capacity as one of the official bank examiners, visited the First National Bank, of which Mr. Hughes was cashier, and upon this, his first visit, found that there was something wrong with the status of that bank. The district attorney stated further to the jury that he expected the evidence which would be submitted upon behalf of the government to show that on Sept. 26, 1894, Examiner Betts again visited Lima and investigated the affairs of the bank; that upon investigation of the books and conferring with the directors, found that there was very little, if any, money left in the bank and that the Monroe Manufacturing Co. was indebted to the bank almost to the extent of the entire capital stock. The district attorney stated that the evidence was expected to show that Mr. Hughes, as cashier of the bank, had made false entries to the comptroller of the currency; that on July 18, 1894, he made a false entry to the effect that the amount of \$24,002.52 was due the bank from approved agents, while in fact a much smaller amount was due; that a false entry had been made of overdrafts, secured and unsecured, while in fact the demand certificates represented a greater amount than that stated to the comptroller; that Mr. Hughes had made an entry of amounts due the bank which were in excess of the actual amounts due, and that a report was made to the effect that the bank did not owe approved agents, while in fact it did.

The jury was further informed that the evidence which would be offered by the government was expected to show that the defendant had made false entry to the effect that the bank owed other banks the sum of \$17,867, while it owed a greater sum; further, that the defendant had made

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WILL THEY STAY?

Or Will the C., H. & D. Shops
Be Removed from Lima?

AN IMPORTANT MEETING

Will Be Held at the Circuit Court Room this Evening to Discuss the Matter—Let Everybody Attend It and Help Make the Fund.

There will be a citizens' meeting at the circuit court room in the court house this evening, at 7 o'clock, to take the preliminary steps toward keeping the C., H. & D. shops in Lima. The full text of the General Manager's proposition to the city of Lima was published in last evening's TIMES-DEMOCRAT, and the public is familiar with it. They also are fully conversant with all the facts concerning the disastrous effects of our allowing some other city to step in and take away the shops when they can be kept in Lima for merely \$33,000. Let there be a general attendance at the meeting to-night to consider the ways and means for making up the amount demanded.

There have been many surmises, says the Engineer, as to what the Ohio Southern people intend doing with the Ohio Southern and Lima Northern.

It is the intention of the people back of those properties to build an extension of the Ohio Southern from Wellston, the southern terminus, to a connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio or Norfolk & Western.

The Lima Northern is to be extended from Adrian, Mich., to a connection with the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, which will require the building of but a few miles of road, and a part of the C., J. & M. system, known as the Michigan division, which extends to Allegan, Mich., is to be put into the Ohio Southern and Lima Northern system and an extension built from Allegan to Lake Michigan, a distance of 13 miles.

When this extension is built it is proposed to run a line of steamers across the lake from Milwaukee, thus forming a through line for traffic from Milwaukee and the Northwest, via the consolidated Lima Northern-Ohio Southern line and Chesapeake and Ohio or Norfolk and Western to the seaboard.

Under the plan for the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw road the reorganization committee is authorized to divide the property into two divisions, organize the necessary corporations and to vest the title to the stock of some or all of such corporations in one of the corporations. The committee is also authorized to sell such one of the divisions as it seems proper, or stock representing it, for a consideration to be approved by the holders of two-thirds of the preferred stock.

This authorization is given the reorganization committee so that the Michigan division of the C. J. & M. can be transferred to the Ohio Southern-Lima Northern people.

In return Brice is to get that portion of the Ohio Southern which is now graded to within five miles of a connection with the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern, and on which work was recently resumed. This piece of road will be extended at the northern end to Columbus, and thus form a through line with Brice's Cleveland, Akron and Columbus road from Cincinnati to Lake Erie.

It is proposed by the Brice people to have an independent entrance to Cincinnati for this line, and the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw through the old Deers Creek tunnel, which he purchased some time ago.

Whether Mr. Brice is directly interested in the Ohio Southern-Lima Northern deal is not known, although by some who are well posted he is said to be.

NOTES

A party of 39 homeseekers left Toledo this morning and afternoon over the C., H. & D. for southern points. Another large party went over the Ohio Central for points in Virginia, Alabama and Florida.—Toledo Bee.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway to-day secured the low seat rate of \$1 in Pullman and Wagner cars between Cincinnati and Hannibal, Mo., via the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Indianapolis, Decatur & Western and the Wabash railways.

The express companies are considerably disturbed over the inroads the fast freight lines are making on their business. The putting on of fast freight trains between all the important business centers, which make about as good time as do the express companies, is drawing a large volume of business to the fast freight lines. The advance made recently by the freight lines, under which they charge 35 cents on all packages, no matter what their weight if below 100 pounds, has not increased the business of the express companies sufficiently to offset the fast freight service.

To-morrow the Last Day.

To-morrow will be the last day of the great LINEN SALE. If you have not already taken advantage of the opportunities for saving money in the purchase of Linens offered by this sale, attend to it to-morrow. Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets, Bedspreads, &c., are being sold at less than regular prices.

CARROLL & COONEY.

CYCLING.

Prospects for the Coming Season Very Indefinite.

NEW CLUB TO BE FORMED.

Will Be an L. A. W. Club—The Lima Cycling Club May Be Reorganized—Prospects for a Track and Race Meets Not Encouraging.

The outlook for local cycling attractions during the coming season is at present a very indefinite matter, but it is to be hoped that cycling events will be as numerous as they were last year, and also that they will create even more interest and receive better patronage than heretofore. It cannot be said that Lima has ever had a thoroughly successful race meet, unless it has been the Hoover Bros., Reel and Harman road races. The track events were most all successful so far as the entry lists, prizes and performances were concerned, but financially they have almost invariably been dismal failures. Lima has been favored with two first class National Circuit meets and upon both occasions the local promoters have had to go down deeply into their pockets and make up a disheartening deficiency in the proceeds. The Lima Cycling Club meets were fairly well patronized some times, but at the end of the season the board of trustees discovered that the expenses exceeded the receipts to the extent of over half a hundred dollars and this deficiency must be made up in some manner before any new ventures are undertaken by the L. C. C. A cycle show has been suggested and may be given at the beginning of the season, for the purpose of raising money, and if the club is successful in this or any other attempt to pay off outstanding bills, it may be reorganized for the season.

The prospects for having a cycling track for the season are not encouraging for two reasons. First, the club may not reorganize or may not succeed in securing the track for another season and, second, there is a possibility that Metcalf street will be opened straight through from Spring street to the South Side, in which case a portion of the back stretch and lower turn of the Faurot track will be a street instead of a race track.

Prof. Roehm, of the Y. M. C. A., anticipated securing a lease on the Faurot track for the coming season and would probably have completed all arrangements for the venture had the membership list of the Y. M. C. A. reached the long hoped for 1,000, but now Mr. Roehm's project has been given up. Had he secured a lease on the track, provided of course that the proposed street is not opened through the park, various athletic contests, in addition to bicycle races, would be given at regular intervals. However, if the Lima Cycling Club is reorganized, the track may yet be leased in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium classes and the season may be a very interesting one at the Faurot park.

The only new venture that at present seems likely to materialize is a local L. A. W. club. Already there are about forty cycling enthusiasts in this city who are members of the L. A. W. and all to whom the project has been suggested have expressed themselves as being heartily in favor of such an organization. Should the Lima Cycling Club be reorganized, the proposed L. A. W. club will in no way conflict with it. The L. A. W. club will be permanently organized, club rooms will be furnished and maintained the year round, and the chief object of the organization will be to promote the interests of local wheelmen and the cause of the L. A. W. It is thought that the new club will have 75 or 100 members this year and an organization of that kind may accomplish considerable in the cause of good streets and good roads.

ANOTHER ECHO

Of the Crash of the Lima National Bank.

Judge Tatt, at Cincinnati, has granted leave to B. C. Faurot, agent of the stockholders of the Lima National bank, to file a second and corrected account of his transactions in the affairs of the corporation. Faurot represents to the court that the bookkeeper employed by him to make up the account made certain entries regarding Virginian lands that should have been omitted, or show to be balanced by other charges.

For news read the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, which publishes all the news while it is fresh. The only real newspaper in Lima. Compare it with any other local paper published in Ohio and the verdict will be "The TIMES-DEMOCRAT leads them all." Everybody takes it. Ten cents a week delivered at your supper table 1x nights a week.

Water Works Notice.

If you pay your water bill for the first half of 1897 before Feb. 1st, you will save 10 per cent.

H. B. HACKEDORN, Sec'y.

CAKE WALK

In Music Hall Draws a Large Number of People.

TWELVE COUPLES CONTEST

In Fancy and Society Walks—George Cook Loudly Applauded, and Won the Large Cake—Excellent Order Maintained.

Many of the colored people of Lima last evening were in buoyant spirits enjoying what they considered one of the swiftest social events that is ever attempted by the colored people. It was the cake walk that was held in music hall under the direction of "Flaxy" Cunningham.

Several such affairs have been attempted in this city but none has proved such a success as did the one last evening. A very large number of colored people were present to participate in the contest and in the dances. Many other citizens of the city were present through curiosity and those who witnessed the affair were highly entertained.

The balcony was crowded and many people were compelled to stand on the lower floor in order to see the movements of the contestants as they shuffled around the hall in a proud and effective manner.

Previous to the cake walk proper, a musical programme was rendered. The Misses Valentine and Williams sang a duet and were heartily enjoyed. The Lima Quartette then gave two entertaining songs, after which Prof. Crooms captured the house with his singing. Mrs. Harry Johnson then sang "Bobolink" and was twice recalled.

It was 10 o'clock when the "society" walk was begun and twelve couples presented themselves on the floor and each couple endeavored to show to the five judges, J. N. Pangle, Guy Moore, Frank Carter, E. E. Wiles and George Durnbaugh, that they could walk in the most handsome manner. Flaxy, in evening dress and wearing a large diamond on his immaculate shirt front, proudly led each couple around the hall. An immense cake was placed in front of the platform and before this every couple bowed and smiled their prettiest to E. E. Wiles and Charles Durnbaugh. The contest rested between George Cook and his sister and Clarence Thomas and Jennie Brooks. They exhibited their skill the second time, and the judges decided that Mr. Thomas and Miss Brooks were the most stylish walkers. A cake was presented to Mr. Thomas and a pair of shoes to Miss Brooks. The audience was taken with the contest and repeatedly applauded.

The event of the evening was yet to occur. It was the comic cake walk, and the movements that some went through would put any professional contortionists to shame.

The contest finally rested between George Cook and Sallie Kelsner and Charles Moss and Minnie Byrd. Cook's movements convinced the audience with laughter. The cake was awarded to George Cook and Sallie Kelsner, while the silk umbrella and kid gloves went to Charles Moss and Minnie Byrd. The colored people seemed to be happiness personified.

The best of order was maintained, and Flaxy is to be congratulated on giving such a successful entertainment. No trouble occurred during the entire evening and the "razor" was not to be seen. As an early hour this morning the dance broke up and Flaxy was the happiest colored man in the city.

THE COUNTY WON.

Allen Potts Loses His Suit Against the County Commissioners.

The case of Allen Potts against the county commissioners, which was heard before Justice Amour last Friday, was decided yesterday afternoon in favor of the county commissioners. Potts had a contract with the county commissioners to do some ditch work. He failed to do the work, according to specifications and it was afterwards relet to another person. Potts claimed \$50 to be due him for the work and sued to obtain the same, but the decision was against him.

The Union Meetings.

A great evidence of the interest and progress of these meetings is seen in the fact that so many have expressed a desire to continue another week. The executive committee, after fully considering the matter, concluded that all indications are favorable to a continuance of the meetings.

There will be only one afternoon meeting, which will be held in the Congregational church. It is thought that the afternoons can be better employed by Christian workers in personal work among acquaintances and friends.

There will be preaching services every evening in Grace M. E. and the Congregational churches. This evening, in the Congregational church, Rev. Thomson will preach on "Social Amusements of the Christian." While this discourse will be directed mainly to Christian people, it will by no means be devoid of interest to the unconverted; hence everybody is cordially invited to come and hear for himself.

W.

REPUBLICANS DIVIDED.

Some Refuse to Obey the Whip In Contest Case.

TUCKER RETAINS HIS SEAT.

Fifty-Four Members on the Majority Side Kick Over the Traces and Support the Democratic Contender.

Washington, Jan. 22.—After a two days' debate, in the course of which considerable partisan passion was aroused and an ineffectual attempt to filibuster for the purpose of gaining time, the house decided the contested election case of Yost versus Tucker from the Tenth Virginia district by denying the seat to Mr. Yost and confirming Mr. Tucker's title thereto.

The Republicans were badly divided, 54 of them joining with the Democrats and supporting the claims of the Democratic contestant.

When the supporters of Mr. Yost's contentions found they were defeated by a narrow margin of 8 votes (the vote being 119-127 against him, they inaugurated a filibuster in the hope of gaining time and for two hours there were a succession of rollcalls, but they were finally overpowered by numbers and the resolutions confirming Mr. Tucker's title to his seat were adopted.

Mr. Yost is a member-elect of the next house and Mr. Tucker, who is a son of Randolph Tucker, has been a member of the last four congresses. He declined a renomination because he did not agree with his party on the money question.

NEARLY A DEADLOCK.

Mr. Morgan Attempts to Force a Vote on the Nicaraguan Bill.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate was on the verge of a deadlock and for a time there were prospects of a protracted test of endurance, extending the session late into the night. Mr. Morgan, in charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, was determined to secure a time for a final vote. This was resisted, however, by Mr. Turpie and Mr. Vilas.

Thereupon Mr. Morgan announced that he would ask the senate to "sit out" the bill, remaining in continuous session until a vote was forced. This evoked sharp criticism. Mr. Vilas finally made a dilatory motion which, on the rollcall, disclosed the absence of a quorum, and Mr. Morgan was obliged to give up his plan, although he expects to execute it if an agreement for a vote is not reached.

Mr. Turpie concluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill, the third day being a continuance of the former bitter invective directed against the measure.

During the day Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of John Edward Addicks, claiming the vacant seat as senator from Delaware.

The claim of Henry A. Dupont for the same seat has already been presented.

In the course of a discussion of laying electric conduits in the Washington streets Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) spoke against trusts and monopolies in general as a serious menace to the public welfare.

WANTED IN DETROIT.

A Young Man of Suspicious Reputation Is Held at Boston.

Boston, Jan. 22.—A young man who gives his name as A. A. Thayer was arraigned here on a charge of vagrancy and was sentenced to serve one month in prison. The charge of vagrancy was brought against him by the authorities, chiefly to enable them to investigate the circumstances attending his presence in this city, as it is believed that he is wanted for serious offenses elsewhere. In fact it has been learned that the description of Thayer tallies exactly with a man who on the night of Nov. 27, 1896, assaulted a prominent woman of Detroit, and for whose arrest a reward of \$2,000 was offered by the husband of the woman.

Second State Dinner.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The second in the series of state dinners was given by President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House, the diplomatic corps being the guests. The number accepting invitations was such that the long corridor in the rear of the main vestibule at the entrance to the mansion had to be used for the occasion. The dining table was decorated with a profusion of La France and bridesmaid's roses and ferns. The Marine band, under the direction of Professor Fanciuilli, furnished music.

No Red Eye for Indians.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate committee on Indian affairs authorized a favorable report on the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians and it was afterward reported to the senate by Senator Pettigrew. The bill has already passed the house.

Will Pay Dollar for Dollar.

Tiffin, O., Jan. 22.—The receiver of the Greek Spring bank, that was closed about a week ago, has announced that he will pay dollar for dollar, and that the difficulties which caused its present condition will be satisfactorily adjusted.

GALLED ON M'KINLEY.

Judge Grosscup Talks Over the Illinois Situation.

CITIZENS OF SHENANDOAH.

They Invited the President-Elect to Attend a Reunion of the Confederate and Federal Soldiers Who Participated There.

Canton, O., Jan. 22.—Judge Grosscup of Chicago, of the United States district court, who visited Major McKinley, said that his visit had been very satisfactory. He had come not as an office seeker for himself, or for any one else, but to talk over the Illinois situation with the president-elect.

A. P. Funkhauser, General John R. Roller and General G. W. Hendrick of Harrisonburg, Va., and Colonel John A. Gibson of Lexington, Va., who were prominent in arranging for the ex-Confederate excursion to Canton before the election, came primarily to ask Major McKinley to attend a reunion next September on the scene of the conflict on all who fought on either side in the Shenandoah Valley.

Major McKinley promised to keep the reunion in mind.

They also discussed the participation of the ex-Confederate Patriotic Legion in the inaugural ceremonies. A reversible blue and gray uniform is proposed.

President Ratchford of the National United Mine Workers' association and Secretary Miller called to greet Major McKinley.

BIGAMIST PARDONED.

Governor Leedy Gives H. C. Wilmoth His Freedom—His Career.

Kansas City, Jan. 22.—Governor Leedy has pardoned H. C. Wilmoth, alias Howell, alias Howe, alias Howart, who was serving a 10 months sentence for bigamy.

Wilmoth was arrested on the charge at Terre Haute, Ind., where he was about to be married to a wealthy young woman of that city. His arrest was brought about by Miss Bella Buell of Effington, Ill., to whom he was also married.

His trial developed evidence which placed him in the front rank of bigamists, it being shown that he had wives in Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Chicago, Denver, Terre Haute, St. Joseph, Mo., Fresno, Cal., Zanesville, O., Effington, Ills., Seneca, Kan., and Kansas City. His remarkable marital career covered a period of eight years, during which he had served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for one of his crimes.

In Alger's Interest.

Canton, O., Jan. 22.—Senator Burrows was seen at the Fort Wayne depot. He said the conference between Major McKinley and himself was entirely satisfactory, although nothing definite had been reached. When asked as to his mission to Canton following so quickly on his visit last week Senator Burrows said he had nothing to conceal in that direction. "I am here in General Alger's interest and this formed a part of our conversation. Michigan—that is the Republic of Michigan—are solidly uniting for General Alger and the state has but one candidate for the cabinet."

Patents of Naval Officers.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Chandler introduced a bill prohibiting the secretary of the navy from making any contract for the use of any patent taken out by a naval officer, but authorizing the secretary to appropriate any device patented by a subordinate. Naval officers whose patents are thus taken possession of are allowed to bring suit for damages in the court of claims.

For Naaleem Indians.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Representative Fischer from the committee on Indian affairs submitted a favorable report on a bill appropriating \$10,500 to make final settlement with the Naaleem band of the Tillamook tribe of Indians of Oregon for ceded lands.

McKnight Surrenders.

Louisville, Jan. 22.—James McKnight, president of the defunct German National bank, surrendered himself to United States Marshal Blackburn at 2 p. m. He refused to talk.

Talmage Will Be There.

Sabina, O., Jan. 22.—The campmeeting board of the Methodist Protestant church have secured Rev. Dr. Talmage for one day's service at their campmeeting July 30.

Willshire Appointed Receiver.

Washington, Jan. 22.—George P. Willshire has been appointed receiver of the First National bank of Newport, Ky., which failed a few days ago.

Strong's Appointment.

London, Jan. 22.—Sir Samuel Henry Strong, chief justice of the supreme court of Canada, has been appointed a privy councillor.

New Minister of Finance.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 22.—Veneciano Escalante has been appointed minister of finance.

IDENTITY OF A SUICIDE.

Antecedents of Unknown Dead Man at Kansas City.

CLOE BY DISSOLUTE WIFE.

He Is a Member of a Respectable Family in New York State and Was a Former United States Signal Officer.

Kansas City, Jan. 22.—A reported "unknown dead" who committed suicide here Jan. 3 by taking morphine, turns out to be Thomas J. Brown, a former United States signal officer and a member of a wealthy family of Turner's, N. Y.

Brown was 37 years old and 10 years ago held an important position under his cousin, William Maguire, superintendent of the Erie railway.

Brown's wife died and he entered the army, being sent to Tombstone, Ariz. There he married a dissolute woman, who later eloped with an army officer, taking his money with her. Brown followed the couple all over the country, recently finding her in a house of ill fame. Pencilless and friendless he killed himself. His wife gave the police the clue to his identity.

Poor Canadian Colonists.

New York, Jan. 22.—The Lamport & Holtz steamer Buffon arrived from Santos, Brazil, with 15 stranded Canadian emigrants who left the cold climate of their northern homes to establish themselves near Santos. The warm climate of southern Brazil was too much for the colonists and they were unable to toil with their usual energy. They were nearly destitute when the British consul became interested in them, and by his aid they embarked on the Buffon, their transportation being paid through to Canada by the British government.

Republican Editors Banqueted.

New York, Jan. 22.—The fourth annual meeting of the Republican Editorial association of the state of New York gathered in the handsome dining room of the Union League club of Brooklyn, where a banquet was served in their honor. Covers were laid for 250 and Chauncey M. Depew was the chief speaker of the evening. Among the other speakers were Elihu Root, who delved somewhat into the political situation, W. J. Arkell of Judge and Henry Watterson.

Whisky Men Center.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 22.—The executive committee of the National Association of Wholesale Liquor Dealers of America were in conference here with a committee of whisky brokers. The conference was a protest of the wholesale dealers against the practice of the broker sending out his individual price list. The thing desired by the dealers is to have but a single price list issued by an authorized committee. The meeting is secret.

Evidently a Collision.

New York, Jan. 22.—Officers of the steamship Galileo, which arrived from Rio Janeiro, report that on the night of Jan. 16 they came close to a large wooden vessel, bottom up. A short distance away stood a big iron ship, and it was evident the two had been in collision. The night was so dark that the lookout could not see the name of either craft.

A New Depot.

New York, Jan. 22.—The Grand Central railroad station is to be practically rebuilt at a cost of \$500,000. The managers of the various Vanderbilt lines have for some time considered the matter and have now decided that the increasing travel has made immediate action necessary.

An Officer Shot.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 22.—William Brame, constable and detective, was shot dead at Horndon, this county, by T. C. Wooten, whose life Brame had threatened repeatedly. Brame rode armed to Wooten's store, and the latter used a shotgun.

Will Knight the Mayors.

Montreal, Jan. 22.—It is announced here that on the occasion of the queen's jubilee her majesty will knight the mayors of the five largest Canadian cities, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton and Ottawa.

Eight More Ballots.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 22.—Eight more ballots taken for United States senator in the Populist caucus show no perceptible change except the loss of a few votes to Kyle, who went as low as 20 in one ballot.

Largest Lot of Cotton.

New York, Jan. 22.—The steamer Shawmut, having in tow the barge Atlas, arrived from Galveston with 8,150 bales of cotton, the largest consignment ever brought to this port.

Both of Pittsburgh.

London, Jan. 22.—The Times will announce the marriage at St. Augustine's church, Kensington, of Harvey Childs, Jr., and Anna Dike Johnston, both of Pittsburgh.

Lyman Gage Is the Latest.

Cleveland, Jan. 22.—Lyman J. Gage of Chicago is the latest addition to the president-elect's official family. He will probably be secretary of the treasury.

ONLY ONE IDEA.

President Palma Scouts the Spanish Plan of Peace.

New York, Jan. 22.—Thomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, issued the following statement. "So much has lately been said of the probability of the termination of the Cuban revolution by the acceptance on the part of the Cubans of autonomy or reforms that I feel it incumbent upon me, as the accredited representative of the Cubans, to make a brief statement on the subject.

Reforms were passed by the Spanish cortes, but the outbreak of this revolution was not thereby stayed one hour. There was, and is but one idea for which the Cubans are fighting. We have had enough of so-called reforms, enough of promised autonomy. Every intelligent man would rightly condemn the leaders and participants in this movement if anything short of independence were the basis of a treaty of peace with Spain. It is claimed that General Gomez is willing to treat with Spain on the basis of autonomy, and that a letter to that effect has been received by me.

"There is no such letter. He is made of too stern a material to surrender on any such terms, particularly when in his latest letters to me he writes contentedly of his resources and glowingly of his convictions that this winter's campaign will be most successful.

"The death of our glorious Maceo brought sorrow to the hearts of every Cuban, but we did not falter; his forces did not surrender; the revolution received no perceptible check. The leader who proposed peace under the Spanish flag would find himself without followers. No treaty of peace can be made by the Cubans unless ratified by a specially convened assembly. It is beyond the bounds of possibility to expect that the Cubans after two years of sanguinary strife, when they find themselves in a position such as has never been their good fortune to occupy, in point of numbers, equipment and resources, will now weakly accept terms of compromise."

Had Another Husband.

New York, Jan. 22.—Sam Bernard, the well known variety actor, whose name in private is Sam Barnett, brought suit for the annulment of his marriage to Elizabeth Reardon, or as she is called professionally, Lizzie B. Raymond, the actress. Bernard alleged that the defendant was already married when defendant became his wife.

Funeral of Delgado.

Havana, Jan. 22.—The relatives of Henry Delgado, the correspondent of the Mail and Express of New York, who died in San Ambrosia hospital, have instructed Consul General Lee to have his remains interred here, in view of the objections raised by the New York health authorities to their shipment to the United States. Consequently the funeral occurred at 4 p. m. It was attended by the American consular employees and by the correspondents of the American newspapers.

Contains New Matter.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The compromise immigration bill which has been agreed upon by the conferees of the house and senate, and which will come before the two houses for acceptance within a few days, contains several new features.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Jan. 21.

New York.
Wheat—Family, \$9 50; 10 00; extra mess, \$7 50; picked, \$8 00; 00; cut meats—pickled hams, 42¢; pickled shoulders, 41¢; pickled hams, 38¢; lard—West. ers. steam, \$4 30. Pork—old mess, \$5 50; 00; family, \$10 00; 11 00; clear, \$8 75; 10 00.
Butter—Western dairy, 50¢; creamery, 18¢; do. factory, 7¢; 12¢. Cheese—State large, 7¢; 10¢; small, 7¢; 10¢; part skims, 3¢; full skims, 2¢; Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 18¢; western fresh, 14¢; 15¢.
Wheat—90¢. Corn—25¢. Rye—40¢; 43¢. Oats—22¢.

Buffalo.
Cattle—Best heavy steers, \$5 00; 5 15; good choice shippers, \$4 50; 4 60; light to medium, \$4 30; 4 40; half fat to good butchers, \$4 00; 4 10; good to prime fat cows, \$3 30; 3 40; mixed butchers' stock, \$2 50; 2 60; good butchers' bulls, \$3 25; 3 50; good stockers, \$3 50; 4 00; feeders, \$3 75; 4 00; veals, \$4 50; 4 75.
Hogs—Yorkers, \$3 75; pigs, \$3 80; med. wags, \$3 00; 3 10; 3 25.
Sheep and Lambs—Lamb, \$5 00; 5 10; sheep, \$4 00; 4 25.

Pittsburg.
Cattle—Prime, \$4 75; 4 90; good, \$4 40; 4 60; 4 80; 4 90; fair, \$3 80; 4 10; common, \$3 50; 3 75; feeders, \$3 00; 3 25; bulls, steers and cows, \$2 00; 2 25.
Hogs—Prime pigs, \$3 70; 3 75; best medium and prime light, \$3 50; 3 55; common to fair, \$3 00; 3 05; heavy, \$3 45; 3 55; roughs, \$2 25; 2 30.
Sheep—Prime, \$3 50; 4 00; good, \$3 00; 3 50; 4 00; 4 50; 5 00; 5 50; 6 00; 6 50; 7 00; 7 50; 8 00; 8 50; 9 00; 9 50; 10 00; 10 50; 11 00; 11 50; 12 00; 12 50; 13 00; 13 50; 14 00; 14 50; 15 00; 15 50; 16 00; 16 50; 17 00; 17 50; 18 00; 18 50; 19 00; 19 50; 20 00; 20 50; 21 00; 21 50; 22 00; 22 50; 23 00; 23 50; 24 00; 24 50; 25 00; 25 50; 26 00; 26 50; 27 00; 27 50; 28 00; 28 50; 29 00; 29 50; 30 00; 30 50; 31 00; 31 50; 32 00; 32 50; 33 00; 33 50; 34 00; 34 50; 35 00; 35 50; 36 00; 36 50; 37 00; 37 50; 38 00; 38 50; 39 00; 39 50; 40 00; 40 50; 41 00; 41 50; 42 00; 42 50; 43 00; 43 50; 44 00; 44 50; 45 00; 45 50; 46 00; 46 50; 47 00; 47 50; 48 00; 48 50; 49 00; 49 50; 50 00; 50 50; 51 00; 51 50; 52 00; 52 50; 53 00; 53 50; 54 00; 54 50; 55 00; 55 50; 56 00; 56 50; 57 00; 57 50; 58 00; 58 50; 59 00; 59 50; 60 00; 60 50; 61 00; 61 50; 62 00; 62 50; 63 00; 63 50; 64 00; 64 50; 65 00; 65 50; 66 00; 66 50; 67 00; 67 50; 68 00; 68 50; 69 00; 69 50; 70 00; 70 50; 71 00; 71 50; 72 00; 72 50; 73 00; 73 50; 74 00; 74 50; 75 00; 75 50; 76 00; 76 50; 77 00; 77 50; 78 00; 78 50; 79 00; 79 50; 80 00; 80 50; 81 00; 81 50; 82 00; 82 50; 83 00; 83 50; 84 00; 84 50; 85 00; 85 50; 86 00; 86 50; 87 00; 87 50; 88 00; 88 50; 89 00; 89 50; 90 00; 90 50; 91 00; 91 50; 92 00; 92 50; 93 00; 93 50; 94 00; 94 50; 95 00; 95 50; 96 00; 96 50; 97 00; 97 50; 98 00; 98 50; 99 00; 99 50; 100 00; 100 50; 101 00; 101 50; 102 00; 102 50; 103 00; 103 50; 104 00; 104 50; 105 00; 105 50; 106 00; 106 50; 107 00; 107 50; 108 00; 108 50; 109 00; 109 50; 110 00; 110 50; 111 00; 111 50; 112 00; 112 50; 113 00; 113 50; 114 00; 114 50; 115 00; 115 50; 116 00; 116 50; 117 00; 117 50; 118 00; 118 50; 119 00; 119 50; 120 00; 120 50; 121 00; 121 50; 122 00; 122 50; 123 00; 123 50; 124 00; 124 50; 125 00; 125 50; 126 00; 126 50; 127 00; 127 50; 128 00; 128 50; 129 00; 129 50; 130 00; 130 50; 131 00; 131 50; 132 00; 132 50; 133 00; 133 50; 134 00; 134 50; 135 00; 135 50; 136 00; 136 50; 137 00; 137 50; 138 00; 138 50; 139 00; 139 50; 140 00; 140 50; 141 00; 141 50; 142 00; 142 50; 143 00; 143 50; 144 00; 144 50; 145 00; 145 50; 146 00; 146 50; 147 00; 147 50; 148 00; 148 50; 149 00; 149 50; 150 00; 150 50; 151 00; 151 50; 152 00; 152 50; 153 00; 153 50; 154 00; 154 50; 155 00; 155 50; 156 00; 156 50; 157 00; 157 50; 158 00; 158 50; 159 00; 159 50; 160 00; 160 50; 161 00; 161 50; 162 00; 162 50; 163 00; 163 50; 164 00; 164 50; 165 00; 165 50; 166 00; 166 50; 167 00; 167 50; 168 00; 168 50; 169 00; 169 50; 170 00; 170 50; 171 00; 171 50; 172 00; 172 50; 173 00; 173 50; 174 00; 174 50; 175 00; 175 50; 176 00; 176 50; 177 00; 177 50; 178 00; 178 50; 179 00; 179 50; 180 00; 180 50; 181 00; 181 50; 182 00; 182 50; 183 00; 183 50; 184 00; 184 50; 185 00; 185 50; 186 00; 186 50; 187 00; 187 50; 188 00; 188 50; 189 00; 189 50; 190 00; 190 50; 191 00; 191 50; 192 00; 192 50; 193 00; 193 50; 194 00; 194 50; 195 00; 195 50; 196 00; 196 50; 197 00; 197 50; 198 00; 198 50; 199 00; 199 50; 200 00; 200 50; 201 00; 201 50; 202 00; 202 50; 203 00; 203 50; 204 00; 204 50; 205 00; 205 50; 206 00; 206 50; 207 00; 207 50; 208 00; 208 50; 209 00; 209 50; 210 00; 210 50; 211 00; 211 50; 212 00; 212 50; 213 00; 213 50; 214 00; 214 50; 215 00; 215 50; 216 00; 216 50; 217 00; 217 50; 218 00; 218 50; 219 00; 219 50; 220 00; 220 50; 221 00; 221 50; 222 00; 222 50; 223 00; 223 50; 224 00; 224 50; 225 00; 225 50; 226 00; 226 50; 227 00; 227 50; 228 00; 228 50; 229 00; 229 50; 230 00; 230 50; 231 00; 231 50; 232 00; 232 50; 233 00; 233 50; 234 00; 234 50; 235 00; 235 50; 236 00; 236 50; 237 00; 237 50; 238 00; 238 50; 239 00; 239 50; 240 00; 240 50; 241 00; 241 50; 242 00; 242 50; 243 00; 243 50; 244 00; 244 50; 245 00; 245 50; 246 00; 246 50; 247 00; 247 50; 248 00; 248 50; 249 00; 249 50; 250 00; 250 50; 251 00; 251 50; 252 00; 252 50; 253 00; 253 50; 254 00; 254 50; 255 00; 255 50; 256 00; 256 50; 257 00; 257 50; 258 00; 258 50; 259 00; 259 50; 260 00; 260 50; 261 00; 261 50; 262 00; 262 50; 263 00; 263 50; 264 00; 264 50; 265 00; 265 50; 266 00; 266 50; 267 00; 267 50; 268 00; 268 50; 269 00; 269 50; 270 00; 270 50; 271 00; 271 50; 272 00; 272 50; 273 00; 273 50; 274 00; 274 50;

IS IT THE PAPER AGE?

SINCE PULP CAME INTO USE THERE HAVE BEEN MANY CHANGES.

Paper is taking the place of wood, stone and iron—it is now made absolutely fireproof—shifts boxes that don't have to be washed.

Without steam and railways modern society would undoubtedly exist. But what a state of intellectual darkness would be that of civilized mankind without paper and the secret of its manufacture! For many years the rag men all demands of the paper industry. The increasing diversity of uses to which paper and paper pulp have been put in the last decade have made it necessary for manufacturers to cast about for more effective elementary substances. Boots, shoes, boats, pipes, floors, doors, ceilings, architectural ornaments, roofing, chimneys and even complete fireproof houses are now made of paper. Many claim that it will eventually supplant wood, for it will neither crack nor warp. It can be triturated, put under great pressure and subjected to certain chemical treatment and will then take a high polish and will resist the effects of fire better than any other material known. Paper is gradually supplanting metal in certain lines. Locomotive wheels have been made of it for several years, and even rails for railroads. The next progressive step will be to use it for the manufacture of ordnance, which is not by any means a remote possibility. Paper has largely taken the place of linen. We have paper collars and cuffs and blankets. An ingenious inventor has devised paper shirt bosoms, which can be torn off like the pages from a calendar, thus enabling the wearer to have a clean shirt front as often as he desires. It is only a matter of time before cloths, dressing gowns and entire suits of clothes will be made from paper. The soldiers of the Japanese army wore paper trousers and jerseys during their famous winter campaign.

Wood pulp is the most effective substitute for rags in the manufacture of paper. Nearly every species of wood can be used. Some kinds yield more than others. More pulp can be got from willow and chestnut than from walnut. Different woods give various qualities and effects. Aspen will yield a very white paper, but defective in solidity, and is therefore mixed with fir. This latter wood is most generally used. It was first imported from the Black forest, in Germany. The chief supply is now obtained in Norway and Finland, in the form of planks or poles, never exceeding 4 feet 7 or 8 inches.

For the last half century the world's production of paper has increased tenfold. In 1850 it was 221,000 metric tons. The latest recent estimate was 3,000,000 metric tons. The European manufacturers are suffering from a glut in production. The price of paper has fallen one-third, while wages have doubled. The European plants are not so progressive as those in this country. They depend too much upon manual labor. In the United States the manufacturers have substituted machinery for hand work, and as a result of the decrease in the number of their employees are enabled to pay high wages.

Attention has recently been called to the utility of a little known species of paper called the boabab, or Ansonia. It is made from the wood of the boabab tree, which is a native of west Africa, and is known there as the "monkey bread tree." It is found in Abyssinia, Senegal and south of Congo river. It is of low growth and has a very thick trunk. While it rarely attains a height of 25 feet, the trunk is usually 20 to 25 feet in diameter. The branches are pendulous and bear an edible fruit. The inner bark of this tree is very fibrous. It is used for making superior wrapper papers, which have great tenacity. When the inner bark is stripped from the tree, a fresh growth supplants that taken away, and in a couple of years the tree is again in normal condition. The bark is peeled off but once in four years.

The latest addition to the paper industry is a sanitary note paper which is claimed to be germproof. It has long been known that letters frequently spread infectious diseases by means of the germs that contaminate the paper. An English firm has produced a paper which is impregnated with an antiseptic substance which kills all germs that may come in contact with the paper. If this paper proves to be what the proprietors claim, it is certainly a meritorious invention and will become generally used by hospitals and during the rage of future epidemics.

Obituary and Japanese papers have long been noted for their quality. It has recently been ascertained, however, that even finer grades are produced in Korea. One eminent authority states that "the Korean paper excels the very best that is made in China and Japan." It is manufactured entirely by manual labor. No machinery whatever is employed. For the better grades the bark of the *Broussonetia papyrifera* is used. This is gathered in the spring of the year. It is placed in water, mixed with wood ashes and is then beaten until it is reduced to a thick pulp, which is dipped out in good sized lumps and spread out in thin sheets upon bamboo frames. A different grade of paper is made from fragments of bark, which are trodden under foot in a manner similar to that employed in the grape presses in some countries. This process of making the pulp is very tedious, but it possesses the great merit of preserving the fibers intact and not breaking them, as is done when machinery is used. The pulp is then metamorphosed into paper, and the sheets are stacked up in piles six feet high and cut into pieces. Then the piles of paper are compressed by the stamping of feet. The roots and seeds of a plant called tankard are added to the pulp when a grade possessing greater tenacity and toughness is desired.—Philadelphia Record.

MUSIC AND MICE.

A Suggestion of a Novel Trap—Effect of Phase Playing on Rodents.

Truth of London suggests that as mice like music there is an independent fortune awaiting the man who will invent a small music box which when wound will run all night, since such a contrivance would serve to call mice into traps and would be to the mouse what a decoy is to a flock of ducks or a looking glass to a tiger. After this suggestion, which is not untrue to nature, Truth goes on to say that music that sounds out of kilter to a critic's ears would also drive mice from the house. If the Truth writer had even actually seen a mouse under the influence of music, he would never have made that mistake. Neither would he have said "an accordion would also make the agile rodent desert the house as he is said to desert the sinking ship." Whether music affects mice is a question not yet settled by students of natural history.

As to the actual doings of a mouse when listening to music, it has been observed that the playing of a piano, even the rum rum of a beginner learning his first tune, will cause mice of the common house variety to run up and down behind the plaster of a house, causing it to rattle in a way fit to disturb the most earnest student. One night half a dozen persons were gathered in the parlor of an Adirondack home listening to a skilled player, who, as a woodman said, "could make a pinner talk," when it was observed that the mice were acting in an unusual manner. The ordinary conduct of mice when they hear piano music is to merely rattle the plaster, but on this night they squeaked and squealed and rattled the plaster as they had never done before. The rush of the rodents died away after the music stopped, but it was hours before the last squeak was heard.

One of the human listeners was a boy who had some little skill as a harmonicon player, and he went frequently to the woods, where, with the aid of the instrument, he succeeded in calling chipmunks, red squirrels, and on one occasion a woodchuck, besides wood mice, including the deer mouse, and the smaller birds. The mice chiefly ran about the player, with now and then a squeak, but sometimes a low strain with slight modulations would seem to drive them insane, and then, without hesitation, they would run over the player as if he had been a stump. The squirrels were less demonstrative.

He Walked Far Too Far.
In a hotel in Berlin there is a night watchman who did not take kindly to the system adopted a few years ago requiring him to go through the hotel at certain hours and touch an electric button fixed up in various places.

After much thought he fixed up an automatic arrangement on several of the buttons so that they would report at certain hours. Soon the button system got so out of order that the management abolished it.

It was found necessary to keep watch in some way on the gentleman, however, and finally a pedometer was given him to carry on his rounds which would register every step he took. All went well the first two nights thereafter, but on the morning following the third night the old man was missing. On search being made he was found sound asleep in the engine room, and the pedometer so attached to the p. on rod of the engine that with every stroke it registered a step. It had been traveling all night, and when taken off it registered 212 miles.—Berlin Gazette.

On Maurier Liked the Fashions.
It was inevitable, as the principle exponent of topical art by pictorial satire, that Du Maurier should hold pretty strong opinions about women's dress and fashions generally, and it is a fact that he was by no means a decider of the productions of the modern modiste. On the contrary, he admitted a very warm admiration for his feminine contemporaries—small waists, pointed shoes, big hats and all—and felt a constant pleasure in delineating them. And as for the children of this fortunate country, he would say he could think of no painted or sculptured children of the past who were more charming—at least, to him. And this, from an artist who never forgot that he was French by birth, was praise indeed.—Lady's Pictorial.

Thousands of Tons of Dust.
According to the estimates of Mr. J. A. Uden, who has studied the remarkable phenomena of dust and sand storms in the arid regions of the west, every cubic mile of the lower air during an ordinary "dry storm" contains at least 225 tons of dust, while in severe storms of this kind as much as 126,000 tons of dust and sand may be contained in a cubic mile of air. Dust storms sometimes last for 20 or 30 hours.

To See Plainly.
The more I think of it I find this conclusion more impressed upon me, that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think, but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion—all in one.—Ruskin.

Belgium's Royalty.
The present king of Belgium is Leopold II, who ascended the throne Dec. 10, 1835. The kings of Belgium are successors of the princes of Orange, the first being Philipbert, who succeeded to the throne in 1509. For a long time they were known as stadholders.

The cloth of the old Egyptians was so good that, although it has been used for thousands of years as wrappings of the mummies, the Arabs of today can wear it. It is all of linen, the ancient Egyptians considering wool unclean.

The water pump of today is an improvement on an invention which first came into use in the year 238 B. C.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which keep you all in pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE WINDOW TOWARD THE WEST.

I knew a window looking toward the west Where through long years on each successive

Stranger and friend by a sweet face were blessed, Whose low, serene by smiles of age careened, Seemed lighted by some tranquil heavenly ray.

O'er the worn sill like restless tongues of flame

The noted sunshines threw the shafts of gold, From the high clasp the shut shadows came, And cooled the air, until the sweet acclaim Of evening full swelling bird throats told.

Dimly through those small panes at war's shrill cry She saw two soldiers' last waved fond farewell—

How soon she listened to the pine's soft sigh, And under rue where long her love lay hid, What made her face seraphic, who can tell?

Through conquest of each dire vicissitude, Blare of humanity, redoubled the set, Blessing her household; those without the wood

With strains of some sweet heavenly interlude, That hope undaunted and divine begot.

One bleak March eve the wind crept low and sigh'd, And sacred shadow deepened through the

Save that she smiled they knew not when she died, But saw the sinking sun had glorified Her window as she gained the land of bloom.

—A. H. Hall in New York Observer.

Sneering at a Mechanic.

"Boys," says an exchange, "do not sneer at the hardworking mechanic, for beneath that dust soiled jacket may rest the spirit of true nobility."

The exchange is eminently correct. It is indeed wrong to pass through this world sneering at mechanics. A good, average, able-bodied mechanic is a bad man to sneer at. At almost any unexpected moment he is quite liable to transfer some of the dust of his jacket to the broadcloth coat of the sneerer and jolt him severely if he sneers too hard at the mechanic. If a boy or young man is contemplating sneering at a mechanic, it would be quite as well not to let a hardworking mechanic catch him at it. When the boy wants to sneer real hard and feels that he can't hold it any longer, it would be far better, instead of plunging right into the midst of a lot of hardworking mechanics, to seek some secluded locality and have the sneer out all by himself. It would look a great deal better, and the boy would look better when he went back to the bosom of his family.

No, boys, it is neither polite, genteel nor wise to sneer at a mechanic. Neither is it healthy. The sneerer, is too often found in a pensive mood, abstractedly engaged in applying pieces of raw beefsteak to his eye, trying to reduce a swollen nose with a generous decoction of arnica, feeling his lame back or picking the gold filling out of his teeth, which he happened to casually cough up soon after indulging in his playful little sneer at the hardworking mechanic. This is a practical lesson in parlor etiquette which the youth will not be liable to forget in a month or six weeks.—Texas Siftings.

The Old Man's Decision.

"I dunno what to do with him," said the old gentleman. "He won't work, he won't study, spends half the day fishing and the other half loafing, smashes the crookery ware if the breakfast don't suit him and walks and talks in his sleep. I've had seven doctors to examine him, and they're all at sea about him. So I've just arrived at the conclusion that he's one of these damned long haired gnomes that's built to write books and have monuments on the installment plan when they die of starvation!"—Atlanta Constitution.

She'd Go Through It.

"How I would love," said the oldest and much the heaviest of the Snighly girls, "to sit on yonder snowy cloud and float across the azure empyrean! Wouldn't it be a daring experience to ride on a cloud?"

"Yes," said young Mr. Mallow as he looked at the cloud in question, "but I'm sure you'd go through it all right."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Something to Consider.

You are weak, sick, out of health. You have tried local doctors. Did you ever stop to think that it is the great specialist in your disease who can cure you, the physician who treats and cures thousands of cases like yours? Dr. Greene, 35 west 14th street, New York City, is the most successful of all specialists, and has the largest practice in the world. You can consult him free. Write to him without delay and he will explain by letter your case fully. This will cost you nothing and doubtless lead to your cure.

Saved A Boy's Life.

Mrs. Captain H. Hubbard, of Milford, Del., says: "Brazilian Balm saved my boy's life. He began just like the one we lost with croup. We gave him a few doses. He quickly dropped to sleep, and was all right in the morning."

LIKE A VOLCANIC BUBBLE.

Extraordinary Freak of Nature Near the Mexican City of Puebla.

The Rev. F. S. Martin of Puebla writes as follows: "It may be of interest to some of the readers of The Herald who visit Puebla to know of one of the less visited attractions in the vicinity of the City of the Angels. I refer to the 'cenomate.' It is about 20 minutes' distance from Puebla over the 'street car line to Cholula. Any street car conductor can point it out to the curiosity seeker. It is to the right of the car line, about 500 yards distant.

"It looks from the car window to be a pile of white stones or a well bleached haystack, but upon closer inspection proves to be a tumulus of white calcareous stone, evidently of water formation, about 60 feet in height and 100 feet in diameter at the base. The form is that of a truncated cone. At the apex is an elliptical shaped opening about 25 feet along the minor and 50 feet along the major axis. It is a bell shaped cavity and lined with ferns of various descriptions. I should judge the depth to be at least 100 feet, and at the bottom, so far as is visible, the opening must be 60 feet in diameter. In the bottom, on one side, are to be seen some gorgeous ferns, and on the other side a pool of water.

"Tradition says that the ancient Aztecs were accustomed to worship here the genius of the spot, and occasionally threw in a live victim to appease his subterranean majesty. It is also said that a few victims of the inquisition were thrown down here to reflect upon the controverted points of doctrine. At all events, it is a most singular freak of nature, as it is in the middle of a level plain, or rather a barley field. It looks to have been some volcanic bubble, of which the great Mexican upland is so full, and is well worth a visit on the part of the curious.

"Although I have inquired among my Mexican friends, I have found no one who could tell me the meaning of the name 'cenomate.'"—Mexican Herald.

AN OLD SALT'S BLUNDER.

He Suffered by Taking Too Much For Granted.

"Experience," said the man who had been telling tales of the sea, "is a great thing. But it gets in the way sometimes. I'll never forget the last shipwreck I was in."

"It must be terrible," said the boy whom he was entertaining, "to beadrift on the ocean."

"It is rather trying to realize that land is miles away, no matter whether you measure sidewise or straight down. But this shipwreck wasn't on the ocean."

"But you said you had sailed the Atlantic?"

"Yes. That's where I got my experience. But it was on Lake Superior that I found myself with nothing to tie to except an old washstand. It was three days before I was picked up."

"Weren't you almost dead?"

"Pretty near."

"From hunger?"

"Partly that, and I suffered some from thirst. But the most of it was humiliation. The first thing I asked for was a drink of water. I had suffered agonies. My throat was parched and my tongue felt like a herring. One of the men in the boat looked at me as if he thought I was delirious, but when I repeated my request he took a tin can, leaned over the side of the boat and dipped me up a drink. Then I realized for the first time that I was on fresh water instead of salt and that there wasn't the least excuse for a sane man's going thirsty a minute. Experience is a great thing. My boy. Never turn up your nose at it. But remember that it is as likely as not to run you into trouble if you haven't common sense as a compass to steer by."—Washington Star.

The Bishop Apologized.

Dr. Temple was wont to rule the diocese of Exeter with an iron hand, and a tale is told of a deaneary meeting at which he presided, when the subject for discussion was "The Hindrances to the Spiritual Life of the Diocese." After the discussion had proceeded for some time a vicar electrified his audience by declaring that the greatest hindrance to the full spiritual life was none other than the bishop himself. "I repeat it," said the speaker calmly, "our right reverend father in God is very far from being a father to any of us. Your manner toward us," he continued, turning to the bishop, "is harsh in the extreme, while your method of rule is this: You treat us all old and young, as if we were a set of schoolboys." This bold statement drew from the bishop an apology, and he explained that beneath his brusqueness of manner was a very genuine sympathy with the work of all the clergy. This impeachment created the more sensation in the meeting because it came from a son of Dr. Temple's predecessor, the famous Henry of Exeter.—Westminster Gazette.

Came Near It.

A certain teacher of a class in a mission Sunday school has a difficult task imparting scraps of religious instruction to her young charges, and often amusing answers are unconsciously returned to questions which she asks. On one occasion she asked her pupils:

"What do the high priests do?"

She received this reply:

"They burned incense before the people."

—London Figaro.

Natural Mistake.

"My good man, you shouldn't be sleeping outdoors like this," said the belated citizen.

"None of your clutter now, or I'll take you in!"

"Beg your pardon! I had no idea that you were a policeman!"—Detroit Free Press.

The balanced in use in our mints are

said to be so accurate that they will disclose a difference of one one-thousandth part of a grain.

Insist on the Genuine GOLD DUST

The best Washing Powder made. Best for all cleaning, does the work quickly, cheaply and thoroughly. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Changing Silver Into Gold.

Professor Emmons, one of the most skilled metallurgists in the country, claims that in the reduction of silver the molecules are so subdivided as to differ so materially from that metal that they can no longer be regarded as the same substance, but a new one and apparently the parent of both gold and silver, or the raw material out of which by a different arrangement of molecules either gold or silver is constructed. Working on this theory, he finds that this new metallic substance can be aggregated into molecules of greater density than silver and precisely corresponding with gold in color, in weight, so as to answer to every test of the United States mint as gold. In fact, he says it is gold, though manufactured from silver, of as much purity and value as that ever obtained in any other way. With further experiments on a large scale he expects that the process of manufacturing gold from silver will be very materially cheapened. At present he gets about four ounces of gold from six of silver. This would seem to indicate that the present number of elements as well as our chemistry of metals would have to be revised if Professor Emmons is not mistaken in his experiments.—Jewelers' Review.

Chinese Royalty.

The present emperor of China is Huang Hsu, who succeeded to the throne Jan. 13, 1875. He was one of the youngest monarchs who ever ascended the throne, being at the date of accession only 8 years old. There have been 23 dynasties in China, the royal history of this country being better ascertained than that of any other which reaches back to ancient times. With some few breaks, the Chinese have had a regular succession of sovereigns since Fuhhi, who, the Chinese say, reigned from B. C. 2852 to 2737. According to Chinese tradition, Fuhhi was no less a personage than the Noah of the Scriptures, who, after leaving his ark on Mount Ararat, traveled east and founded the Chinese empire. Chinese history asserts that several of their early monarchs ruled for over a century each; one reigning over China for 115 years, another for 102, another for 100, and so on. It is considered probably by historians that these figures represent rather dynasties than the reigns of individual sovereigns. China has had in almost direct descent, with no more than two or three breaks in the history of the royal family, 33 sovereigns, 92 emperors, 2 Tartar rulers, 6 Mogul emperors and 3 empresses.

What Rules the World.

Many years ago John Broughman, Lester Wallack, Artemus Ward and others used to meet after the play at Windhurst's, in Park row. One night the question, "What rules the world?" arose, and various opinions were expressed. William Ross Wallace, who was present, retired before long, and some time later called Thomas J. Leigh from the room and handed to him a poem which he had just written. Mr. Leigh read it aloud to the company, and Mr. Broughman made a happy little speech of acknowledgment. The thing was entitled "What Rules the World," and the first stanza ran:

They say that man is mighty, He governs land and sea, He wields a mighty scepter, O'er lesser powers that be. But a mightier power and stronger Min from his throne has hurled, And the hand that rocks the cradle Is the hand that rules the world.

—Kate Louise Roberts in Critic.

The ancient monarchs of India

were called palibothri, from the name of their capital city.

To fence with three lines of barbed

wire a square mile requires 4,840 pounds.

You Can be Well

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from distressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden changes, exposure or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills; assist digestion, cure headache, 25 cents.

S. F. Fritz, of 677 Sedgwick street, Chicago, says: "I had a severe cough which settled on my lungs. I tried a number of advertised remedies and also placed myself under treatment of several physicians, with no benefit. I was recommended to try Foley's Honey and Tar. With little expectation of getting relief, I purchased a bottle. I had taken but few doses when I felt greatly improved; I was enabled to sleep, spitting of blood ceased, and by the time I had taken the second bottle I was entirely well. It saved my life." H. F. Vorkamp, a. e. cor. Main and North streets.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8602 Page 36
The First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Showalter, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23rd, A. D. 1897.

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., the following described lands and tenements, situate on Second Street in the City of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number thirty seven, hundred and thirty-six-2336—in Hughes' subdivision of land in Hughes' Second Addition to the City of Lima, in said County and State.

Appraised at \$200.00.

Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Lima, Ohio, December 24th, 1896.

H. L. Brice, plaintiff's attorney.

NOTICE.

Walter B. Ritchie, and Prophet, et al. Eastman, et al. Plaintiff, vs. Elma Henderson and William B. Henderson, Defendants.

Elmer Henderson and William B. Henderson, will take notice that, on the 12th day of the month of December, 1896, Walter B. Ritchie, and Prophet, et al., the plaintiffs, in said court, duly caused a civil action against them to be recovered against them, the defendants, for the sum of seven hundred and twenty five dollars, with interest thereon, from December 15th, 1894, for legal services performed by the plaintiffs for the defendants, at their request, and for said sum and interest the plaintiffs ask judgment against said defendants, and William B. Henderson. An order of attachment in said action has been duly issued against the property of said Elma Henderson and William B. Henderson.

Said Elma Henderson and William B. Henderson are required to answer the petition in said action on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1897, or judgment will be taken against them by default for said amount and interest and costs.

WALTER B. RITCHIE, Plaintiff and Eastman, et al., Plaintiff.

12-26 1716w

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897,

at one o'clock P. M., at the east door of the court house in said county, the following described real estate to-wit:

A part of the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty nine (29), township three (3) south, range seven (7) east, described as follows:

Beginning at a point, marked by a peg, in the center of the 17th day road, the corner of the north-easterly direction from a stone where the center line of a highway street crosses the center line of the 17th day road; thence north 12 1/2 feet; thence along the center line of the 17th day road south 10 degrees west 12 1/2 feet to the point of beginning; containing 42 3/4 acres of land, more or less, all in Allen County, Ohio.

Appraised at \$200.00.

Terms of sale—Cash.

JOHN M. BOONE, Trustee of Peter M. Boone.

Jason G. Lamson, Attorney for John M. Boone. 1-22 18

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Martha Roberts, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Martha Roberts, late of Allen County, Ohio, deceased.

He of the 20th day of January, A. D. 1897.

THOS. H. JONES, Executor.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Martin A. Kroft, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Martin A. Kroft, late of Allen County, Ohio, deceased.

He of the 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

1-3 3w PHILIP A. BAW, Administrator.

In Probate Court.

The fourth and final account of U. P. Bryan, as assignee of Samuel Shmedley, trustee, will be heard at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, February 23rd.

Dr. Kuy's Remedy

Guaranteed to cure liver and kidney diseases. At druggists, 25c and 50c. Send for free sample and booklet. Dr. R. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

WOMANHOOD

In order to teach suffering women how to guard against dangerous surgical operations and quick treatment the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS passed a resolution to distribute a little book on female diseases. "Womanhood" explains all diseases and irregularities peculiar to women and gives the best methods of home treatment. Sent free for stamp to postmaster. Sent free for stamp to postmaster.

Address, ELEANOR KENDALL, 616 North 25th St., South Omaha, Neb.

The Rosy Freshness

And a velvety softness of the skin is lavishly obtained by those who use Fossom's Complexion Powder.

LADY AGENTS.

We furnish everything you invest nothing. Work with ladies, pleasant and very profitable. Book Free. C. C. Shimer, Omaha, Neb.

Saves Doctor's Bills.

Families in the country should always keep Brazilian Balm on hand. It is the doctor in the house

Buy Wood

To-Day

To-morrow the gas line may break and cold meals be your portion. As a preventive, . . .

PUT WOOD IN THY CELLAR!

WILL HAVE PLENTY OF IT FOR EVERYBODY.

The South Lima Handle Works.

Cor. Kirby and Tonner Streets. Telephone 91.

Read

A newspaper that serves the news when you want it. That is what

The Daily Times-Democrat

Does every evening. Subscribe for it

And You Will Get

All the local and general news of the day, concisely and accurately told. We publish

All the News.

Ten cents a week by carrier.

INTENSE SUFFERING

—FROM—
Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble!

Instantly Relieved and Permanently Cured by
Stuart's . . .
Dyspepsia Tablets.

A New Discovery, But Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

He says: "The patient was a man who had suffered to my knowledge for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create acid and gases in the stomach; he had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades and limbs followed and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night."

I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearance fully cured.

There was no more acidity or sour, watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he has gained between 10 and 12 pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores, yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal.

Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all derangements of the stomach, however slight or severe.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made by the Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere at fifty cents per package.

Little book on stomach diseases mailed free, address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Living time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected June 22, 1896.

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The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

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No. 121 North Main Street, Lima, O.
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

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Six months, in advance, .75
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LIMA, OHIO.

The Marysville Advocate says: The claims of the Silver men before the election, to the effect that the triumph of the gold standard would mean harder times, are being verified in this county, at least. A look through the probate judge's record shows that there have been more assignments made in the two months since the election than during a period of nearly two years before that date. If this isn't a loss of "confidence" and a decrease in "prosperity," what would you call it? Dear money and cheap products are making rough sledding for interest payers, and a few years more of the gold standard will wipe out all the farmers and business men who are in debt.

JOHN SHERMAN AND THE COMING ADMINISTRATION.

Burke said that "the great difference between the real statesman and the pretender is that the one sees into the future, while the other regards only the present; the one lives by the day and acts on expediency, the other acts on enduring principles and for immortality." Try John Sherman by this discriminating test of statesmanship, and the prospective leader of McKinley's forthcoming cabinet falls at once to his natural level. That he is a man of ability few will deny; that he is a man of great ability few will concede. He lacks imagination, that divine attribute, that creative faculty which informs and gives scope to the mind. He has always been a partisan, and has lived by the day and acted on expediency. He has at different periods of his career energetically applauded and denounced the most diverse views on the many questions. And it is not reassuring to contemplate at the head of Department of State a man whose shifty course in respect to our foreign affairs has been conspicuous and deplorable. His fibre is not suited to act "on enduring principles and for immortality."

Nevertheless, Mr. Sherman is a man of prudence, and, partisanship aside, he will not in his high office be apt to follow the counsel of the Jingo. Besides, as man advances in years the love of country and of religion grows stronger. It is said, in his breast; and at any rate, age is likely to temper the tone of his mind. We do not look, therefore, for any aggressive

foreign policy from Mr. Sherman as Secretary of State, unless he should be driven from his moorings by popular clamor or party exigencies. We cannot, however, expect from him the steadiness of purpose, wisdom of decision and firmness of hand which have been displayed by Mr. Olney. These qualities have not been employed by the latter to provoke war, which we believe he sincerely deprecates, but to maintain peace and peace, too, consistent with the just pretensions of the Government.

—Philadelphia Record.

Improving the Human Race.

While a million souls are to be saved in New York city through the use of a million dollars and the work of numerous evangelists, across the water the English people are preparing a novel scheme for the improvement of the human race. Thus in London philanthropy will look after the temporal welfare of mankind, while in New York philosophers will attend to man's spiritual wants.

It is announced by cable from London that one of the many projects for celebrating Queen Victoria's remarkable reign this year has been the extension of nursing homes for poor people. The scheme has thus far made considerable progress under the guidance of the Duke of Westminster, but now comes Arnold White, "a philanthropist and philosopher"—so the cablegram states—who declares that the scheme will greatly multiply the unit. He demands an investigation into the question of the reproduction of tainted lives and says:

What is aimed at is not murder or neglect of sufferers who have entered the world, but to obtain partial control over the supply of the suffering. The marked improvement in the physique of French and German people since their adoption of compulsory military service is so remarkable that even English hospital authorities might well ponder over the deterioration of fiber among certain classes of their own country. The French soldiers of 1896 are vastly superior to their fathers. The foreign general note the contrast between the physical renaissance of the continental nations and the fool's paradise in which England basks. Our separate caste of fighting men, our cult of sickness and worship of weakness, our needless conversion of the rural population into pasty faced townsmen and our cheerful dependence on food produced by healthy races and possible enemies are matters that are watched abroad with delighted surprise.

Probably Mr. White is something of a pessimist. The physique of the Englishman compares favorably with that of other nations. But there is a chance for improvement, and we hope that both the American and the English idea may be successful. By the way, the man who saves a soul often takes a long step toward saving a lost body, and the man who saves a body can usually save the lost soul within it if he chooses.

Hope For Subarid Lands.

The belts of insufficient rainfall in this country contain some of the most fertile land on the continent. Two schemes for utilizing them have been discovered about the same time. Both promise to be successful. If they are, then the farmer from Missouri to North Dakota may laugh and rejoice.

The plan devised in Missouri was evolved by John C. Bender of St. Joseph. In brief, it involves digging trenches 6 to 10 feet deep in the soil, filling them with rock upon a base of pounded stone and letting the water from rainfalls flow into them. To make a slope down hill the trench is made 6 feet deep at the beginning and 10 feet deep at the end. Thus the surface water from rains is collected, run into reservoirs or wells and held ready to be used for irrigation purposes. The plan is not expensive, and where it has been tried it has met with wonderful success.

The second plan to take advantage of the fertility of subarid lands is that of Mr. Campbell, a farmer of South Dakota. It, too, involves digging, but not like that of the Bender system. Mr. Campbell cultivates his soil in such a way that the water can neither run down into the earth nor dry off. To begin, when preparing the ground to receive the seed of the crop, he packs by means of disked harrows the soil at the bottom so hard that the rainfall must be retained in it. The roots of the plants do not penetrate the hard crust, so get the benefit of the rain that is held about it. On the other hand, after the seed is planted a coat of dry dust is put over it to the depth of two inches, so that the water cannot dry out. Thus packed with dry earth above and below, the seed in the middle layer of soil germinates and comes to maturity without drying out. Frequent renewal of the dry covering is necessary.

Forecaster Astor, who astrologizes for one of the New York papers, has not been successful in his predictions for the month of January thus far. He foretold big fires, war news, storms and exciting reports from Cuba about the 3d of 1 month, but he proved a false prophet. Then a little later the clergy were to be "assailed," travel would be impeded, and there would be "much activity in law courts" and among the commercial powers of the world. But nothing of the kind has materialized as yet to any unusual extent. Ministers are always being assailed by the ungodly, and the law courts are always active in this age of litigation and crime. So likewise travel is usually impeded more or less in January in many parts of the country.

On the whole, man is not very successful when he attempts to peer into the future. Even "Old Prob" in Washington comes near being a failure. A shrewd Yankee "guesser" could equal him as a weather prophet.

JUST A BOY.

Laurence Hutton's Reminiscence of His Juvenile Life in New York.

He was not a very good boy, or a very bad boy, or a very tight boy, or an unusual boy in any way. He was just a boy, and very often he forgets that he is not a boy now. Wherever there may be about the boy that is commendable he owes to his father and to his mother, and he feels that he should not be held responsible for it.

His mother was the most generous and the most unselfish of human beings. She was always thinking of somebody else—always doing for others. To her it was a pleasure to receive. When she bought anything, the boy's stereotyped query was, "Who is to have it?" When anything was bought for her, her own invariable remark was, "What on earth shall I do with it?" When the boy came to her one summer morning, she looked upon him as a gift from heaven, and when she was told that it was a boy, and not a bad looking or a bad conditioned boy, her first words were, "What on earth shall I do with it?"

She found plenty "to do with it" before she got through with it, more than 40 years afterward, and the boy has every reason to believe that she never regretted the gift. Indeed, she once told him, late in her life, that he had never made her cry. What better benediction can a boy have than that?

The boy was redheaded and long nosed even from the beginning—a shy, dreaming, self conscious little boy, made peculiarly familiar with his personal defects by the constant remarks to the effect that his hair was red and that his nose was long. At school for years he was known familiarly as "Rufus," "Redhead," "Carrot Top" or "Nosy."

His mother, married at 19, was the eldest of a family of nine children, and many of the boy's aunts and uncles were but a few years his senior and were his daily and familiar companions. He was the only member of his own generation for a long time, and there was a constant fear upon the part of the elders that he was likely to be spoiled, and consequently he was never praised nor petted nor coddled. He was always falling down or dropping things. He was always getting into the way, and he could not learn to spell correctly nor to cipher at all. He was never in his mother's way, however, and he was never made to feel so.

But nobody except the boy knows of the agony which the rest of the family, unconsciously and with no thought of hurting his feelings, caused him by the fun they poked at his nose, at his fiery locks and at his unhandiness. He fancied that passersby poked him as he walked or played in the streets, and he sincerely pitied himself as a youth destined to grow up into an awkward, tactless, stupid man, at whom the world would laugh so long as his life lasted. "A Low Knew," by Laurence Hutton, in St. Nicholas.

A TRIBUTE TO ART.

The Maid of Mileva and the Beautiful Venus de Medici.

Somewhere in Washington—just where is not necessary to the main point at issue in this short article on the development and undevelopment of art in the national capital—is a mansion presided over by a woman of wealth and refinement. She is a most artistic woman, too, and in her house are some unusually fine pieces of painting and statuary. There is also a Mileva maid, by name Maggie, who knows a deal more about house-keeping than she does about sculpture, and Maggie has been trying for a long time to cultivate her taste up to the point of properly appreciating the painted and carved beauty with which she daily comes in contact.

Not many days ago the mistress and the maid were going over the house with brush and broom, putting it in special order for a musicale that was to be given to a few artists and fashionables, and the mistress observed that the maid on three several occasions passed by with cold neglect of cloth and brush a beautiful figure of the "Venus de Medici," in an alcove just off the hall.

"Here, Maggie!" she called. "Why don't you brush the dust off this figure?" "Which one, me?" inquired Maggie with great innocence.

"The 'Venus' there in the alcove, of course. See"—and the lady touched it with her finger—"you have left dust all over it."

"Yes, me," confessed Maggie, "but I do be thinking for a long time, me, that there art to be something on it, me."

It was a delightful and logical excuse, perhaps, but the lady could scarcely accept it, and Maggie's brush removed even the dusty drapery she wished to leave.—Washington Star.

His Grandmother.

A gentleman once asked Uncle Daniel, a droll character in a New England village, if he could remember his grandmother. "I guess I can," said Uncle Daniel, "but only as I saw her once. Father had been away all day, and when he came home he found I had failed to do something he expected of me. He caught up a rough apple tree limb and walked up to me with it. Grandmother appeared on the doorstep with a small, straight stick in her hand, and instantly handed it to my father. 'Here, Joe,' said she, 'lick Daniel with a smooth stick.' And he did. Who wouldn't remember such a grandmother as that?"

Saw Through It.

"Packag, sir," said the agent as Mr. Sharp came to the door. "There is \$2 express charges on it."

"No kind enough to wait a moment," said Mr. Sharp as he disappeared indoors. Presently he returned. "Just allow me to throw this X ray on that package, please."

The ultra light revealed three bricks carefully done up in raw cotton, and, unopened, they were returned to the would be joker marked "Refused."

—Washington Times.

MARON BURN'S FARMHOUSE.

The Building, Which Is Over a Century Old, Still Standing.

On the corner of Hudson and Charlton streets is a frame building which, to a critical eye, would seem to be tumbling down, or rather would apparently be if it were not held up by the adjoining building. The window frames, which once were square, are quite out of plumb, dropping downward on the south side. The ceilings are low on every floor, and on the Hudson street front the first floor, which is a little above the sidewalk and reached by a few steps, has been transformed into a couple of small stores, while the entrance to the upper floors is gained through a door on Charlton street. An extension has been erected on this side to the main building so as to cover the lot.

The building was formerly the farmhouse of Aaron Burr and was located on the top of Richmond hill, through which Varick street was cut. When these streets were laid out, the old farmhouse was brought down to the road, which is now Hudson street, and placed on a vacant lot, then and now at the corner of Charlton street. Opposite to it was placed another frame house, which had been removed after the great fires of 1835 and 1845, from Chambers street, where it was known as the "Old Brown Jug." This removal had been caused by the extension of the first limits in the lower portion of the city. A few years ago the "Old Brown Jug" building was condemned and torn down. In its place a brick structure has been erected. But so far the old Burr house has been spared, for, although it is out of plumb, the building was so strongly constructed that there is little danger of its falling.

For many years the old house was occupied by an old time "leather head" watchman, who, after his retirement from that service, employed his time in making leather traveling trunks, which he sold on this corner, occupying the upper floors with his family. At his death, a few years ago, the family, like many of those who formerly resided in Greenwich village, removed to the upper part of the city, and the building has since ceased to be inhabited by one family.—New York Mail and Express.

GOOD COPS AS EASY MARKS.

A Retired Bunko Man's Idea of the Value of Regularity to the Crook.

An old time crook stood on a Broadway corner, in the Tenderloin district, late one night recently, watching a young policeman trying the store doors. The policeman did the work with great care and regularity.

"That's a careful copper," the crook volunteered, addressing a man who was standing a few feet away.

"Yes," replied the other. "Evidently he wants to gain the good opinion of his superiors."

The old time crook laughed. "It would surprise you," he continued, "wouldn't it, to hear that that sort of a careful cop is a dead easy mark for thieves?"

"I don't see how," returned the citizen.

"Easy enough," retorted the crook. "It's your careful copper that can be easily spotted. The man who is going to do a job knows just where he will be on his post at a certain time and can figure out just how long the coast will be clear and the job can be carried on. The careful cop goes at his work just like clockwork. Now, with what some persons would call a bad cop it's different. The crooks are afraid of these bad cops, the fly fellows that take big chances and stay off post when the roundsman isn't around. They can never tell just where a bad cop is or when he will jump out and catch them at their job. See? There is no known system of keeping track of 'em, because they don't do business themselves by any system, those bad cops don't."

Then the old time crook walked into a saloon and got a drink, leaving the citizen on the corner wondering. The citizen learned the identity of the crook when he narrated the incident later to the proprietor of the same saloon. The fellow was a retired bunko man.—New York Sun.

Emigration From Sweden.

Swedish emigration is slowly increasing. The total number of emigrants for the three-quarters of the year is 11,615. In 1895 the emigration was 10,781, and in 1894, 7,047, against 80,000 during the years 1893, and 1893 respectively. In connection with the report of the Swedish postmaster general, just published, is interesting. For the year 1895 \$1,311,930 was received in money orders from the United States, while \$277,810 was sent from Sweden, leaving a balance in favor of Sweden of \$1,034,120. Probably an equal amount was sent to Sweden through the banks and emigrant agencies.

Just Like a Sister.

She blushed prettily as she told the sister of her best young man that she thought she would buy a birthday present for him.

"You know him better than I do," she said, "so I came to you for advice."

"Yes," said the sister inquiringly. "Oh, yes, indeed! What would you advise me to get?"

"Oh, I don't know!" replied the sister carelessly. "I could only advise you in general terms. From what I know of him, however, he will appreciate something that can be easily pawned better than something that cannot."—Purson's Weekly.

By the law of Scotland the bushes or shrubs planted in the garden belong to the landlord, and the tenant cannot remove them at the end of his tenancy. The English law is the same on this point.

It was said of a handsome but brainless young "society" man that he made a very good chrysanthemum holder.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE!

Ladies' Night Gowns, worth 50, - - - Sale Price 39c
Ladies' White Skirts, worth \$1.00, - - - Sale Price 73c
Ladies' Corset Covers, worth 15c, - - - Sale Price 8c

Muslin Underwear Sale!

GARROLL & GOONEY.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Miss Mabel Abrams is very sick at her home on Pear street.

Geo. Klein, of north Jackson street, is laid up with an attack of la grippe.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dunn, of Chicago, a baby daughter. Mrs. Dunn was formerly Miss Fitzgerald, of this city.

Lewis M. Roeder, of McPherson avenue, has gone to a Cincinnati hospital to have a delicate operation performed upon him for a tumor.

W. H. Taylor, who has been seriously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs for the past four weeks, has recovered, and is able to be out again.

Con Reagan, of Reece avenue, is seriously ill on account of an operation he underwent last Monday. He is being attended by some of Lima's best physicians.

Mrs. J. W. Lawson, of 369 south Jackson street, this city, who is spending the winter in Atlanta, according to Mr. Edwin M. Sherret has been seriously ill for the past two weeks with peritonitis and is still in a dangerous condition.

WORTH SEEING.

Inauguration of President McKinley.

The crowd at Washington will be great, the ceremonies grand. Leading men of all parties will be there. You can enjoy the sights at slight cost by buying an excursion ticket over the Pennsylvania line, on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. For particulars address nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent, or C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Art., Cleveland, O.

B. H. OYLER, Tkt. Agt.,
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Water Works Notice.

If you pay your water bill for the first half of 1897 before Feb. 1st, you will save 10 per cent.

H. B. HACKEDORN, Sec'y.

Foley's Honey and Tar

Cough Syrup wherever introduced is considered the most pleasant and effective remedy for all throat and lung complaints. It is the only prompt cough medicine that contains no opiates and that can safely be given to children. H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

Water Works Notice.

If you pay your water bill for the first half of 1897 before Feb. 1st, you will save 10 per cent.

H. B. HACKEDORN, Sec'y.

Signs of Brain Exhaustion.

An alarmist doctor says that when a person begins to have doubts about the spelling of common words, to write an unusually small hand that shows a tendency to waver above and below a straight line and to grasp the pen with unnecessary force, especially at the end of a long word, then that person is suffering from brain exhaustion and ought either to take a complete rest or else to find work of an altogether new and different kind.—San Francisco Wave.

Dog Can't Break Himself of a Habit.

There is a dog in Oneonta, N. Y., formerly owned by a milkman, that invariably followed its owner about as he drove around on his milk route. Some time ago the milkman sold his business. The dog, however, is not ready to give up the business, for every morning in the week that dog goes over the whole route. He will go to a place, and after waiting about the usual length of time he will go to the next customer, and so on.

More Eloquent.

"They say there is character shown in the way a man combs his hair."

"Well, I think that often there is more character shown in the way he doesn't comb it."—Detroit Free Press.

THE LAST SAD RITES

Over the Mortal Bodies of Departed Citizens

The Funerals of Frank Hutton, J. B. Roberts, and John Underwood Held Yesterday.

The funeral services of the late Frank Hutton were conducted yesterday afternoon from St. Paul's Lutheran church on Tanner street. The services were conducted by Rev. H. Peters, of Toledo, assisted by Rev. C. H. Eckhart, of Lima. Rev. Peters took his text from Malachi 3:17. The hymns sung by the choir were: "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "My Jesus, as Thou Wilt," "Asleep in Jesus," "Abide With Me," all special favorites of the deceased. The pall bearers were W. R. McHenry, George B. Holland, Harry Hutchins, J. M. Stenzenbach, Ed Holman and Fred Rosser.

The floral offerings were profuse and beautiful, and were expressive of the love and esteem in which the deceased was held. He lay as asleep upon a couch, amid a bower of roses, carnations and lilies. Among the special designs were the following: A wreath of pink roses and lilies of the valley, an offering of love from friends in Pennsylvania. The lily of the valley was his class flower at college, and was one of his favorites. From the P. O. employees, a unique design of an envelope of white roses, bearing his address, with the stamp and postmark made of carnations and violets. Instead of the return address were the words, "With sympathy of the P. O. Employees." From the Luther League of St. Paul's church, of which he was the president, was a beautiful piece of the badge of the League, Luther's coat of arms, worked in flowers. In the center was a cross of violets on a heart of red roses, typifying that from the heart one must believe in the crucified One. This stood on a field of white roses, showing that faith imparts joy, comfort and peace; and it was white because this is the color of spirits and angels, and is expressive of the joy not of this world. This was surrounded by a field of blue violets, typical of heavenly joy; and the whole was encircled with a ring of yellow roses, indicating that heavenly joy endures forever and is valuable above all other possessions.

J. B. ROBERTS.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. J. B. Roberts were held yesterday afternoon at his home east of the city. Every bank in the city had closed its doors in honor to the memory of the late vice president of the Ohio National Bank. A large number of his former associates were in attendance to pay their last respects to their dead friend. Rev. Thomas, of Market street Presbyterian church, officiated and in an appropriate way sketched his past life and spoke words of cheer to those who mourned the loss of their friend and relative.

S. Collins, T. T. Mitchell, H. Adgate, D. E. Hoyer, L. McLaughlin, T. R. Hughes, J. C. Thompson and Jas. N. Woods were the pall bearers. Those in attendance from out of the city were M. E. Herold, of Pittsburg, and John Morrison, of Gallipolis.

JOHN UNDERWOOD.

John Underwood was buried yesterday afternoon, from his parents' home, at 3 o'clock. He was a young man who was loved and honored by a large number of young friends, who were grieved to lose a friend. He had not yet passed the days of young manhood. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Miller. Words of consolation were spoken also by Ray Thomson.

The pallbearers were Glen Wallace, Dell Dodge, Rolly McKenney, Ira Shaffer, Harry Armstrong and Will Nungester.

Every woman needs Dr. Miller's Pain Expeller.

Don't force that child to eat that oat-meal!

He knows it isn't H-O

WANTED

LARGE HALL FOR RENT in the new Wheeler block.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. No washing. Apply at once at 127 South Main street.

WANTED—Bright, energetic young man, not married, work salary \$125 per day. Must have first class references. No soliciting. Address Mr. G. R. O'Connell, 100 North Elizabeth street.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Call at the Pruba & Judge's office or 328 North Elizabeth street.

WANTED—Man to travel, look after and short notice. Good salary. Salary, reference, please to advance steady position. If satisfactory, address: 100 North Elizabeth street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS—Smart mechanics and others. The only practical and perfect working order. Every mechanic in every trade needs it. Some good territory not yet taken. Write quick to secure it. A. L. Barra & Co., 1805 Arch St., Philadelphia.

\$18 a week paid to reliable lady or gentleman. Easy and pleasant work. Permanent position. No capital required. Write present to special agent, S. H. R. P. & Co., 100 North Elizabeth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRINDING

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

section overrode.) Witness replied that Mr. Hughes had given him to understand, on Sept. 27, 1894, that he had credited \$1,000 to the Monroe when no deposit had been made for that purpose; that Mr. Hughes informed him that the \$1,000 deposit of Mr. Firestone had been marked void and was not carried in the accounts.

Witness identified an individual ledger of the First National Bank and found upon page 106, on the date of Nov. 8, 1893, a credit of \$1,048.58 to the Monroe Manufacturing Co. Witness was handed a certificate of deposit which, in his opinion, was the Firestone certificate of deposit. The certificate was also offered as evidence. From the certificate of deposit register the witness found, dated August 2, 1893, an entry referring to a certificate of deposit of \$25,000 issued to L. M. Swan. Witness stated that Mr. Hughes had told him that the deposit was outstanding, but witness found the amount marked paid under date of August 20, 1893, on page 153. Witness identified the same as register No. 5 of the First National Bank and was asked what entry the book showed the defendant to have made to carry out his false entry on the certificate of deposit register. An objection was made by the defense and the case was here adjourned until 9:30 o'clock today.

PROGRESSIVE PEDRO

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bourk Entertain a Large Number of Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bourk, of north Pierce street, entertained a large number of friends at progressive Pedro last night. Mrs. Maggie Henry and Mr. John Walsh won the first prize, while Mrs. M. J. Callahan and Mr. Frank Lowy were content with baby prizes. A dainty luncheon was served. It was an evening of pleasure that was highly enjoyed by all who were present.

THE TOMPKINS' BLACK CROCK.

The coming to this city of the famous spectacular drama, Tompkins' "Black Crock," will recall to many of our veteran theatergoers the "Black Crock" of 1866, with its almost puritanical pretensions, its short-skirted coryphees, and carefully draped figures, and the marvelous change that witnessed its grand revival at its memorable run at the New York Academy two years ago. Previous to the initial production of Charles Barras' spectacle there had never been a regular ballet of any size in this country. Fanny Ellsler and Lola Montez had danced alone and without support of second or coryphees, and in each instance draped in the conventional long ballet dress of the period. The little the public had seen of women in tights was confined to Adah Isaacs Menken, in "Mazepa," a d a few of her imitators. The sensation can be imagined when the grand stage of Niblo's Garden was filled with myriads of beautifully formed women in short skirts, tights and trunks. It was a beautiful and gorgeous spectacle, and its instant success was unparalleled in the history of our stage. The present revival is superlative with all the innovation and novelties known to modern stage craft. The ballets are marvels of terpsichorean art, and the effects are startling and vivid. The European novelties are from the successes of London and Parisian stages. A superb electrical plant is carried by this company, an innovation wholly new to the stage of this country. It is a huge undertaking to start a large company en masse, and its management deserves a deal of credit for displaying such energy. It will be seen here in all of its regal splendor at opera house, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

INAUGURATION EXCURSIONS

Via Pennsylvania Short Line

Tickets on sale March 1st, 21 and 3d. Full particulars furnished upon application to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent, or to C. L. Kimball, A. & G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

B. H. OYLER, Tkt. Agt., Lima, O.

All pain banished by Dr. Miller's Pain Expeller.

KEEP THEM HERE.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

& D. cannot afford to do without the trade that comes to them from this city. If the citizens work together the money can be raised. If the shops are removed it will be a black eye to Lima. We must show a spirit of appreciation. The householders that he represents will give their just proportion.

Judge Robb then requested Superintendent Cory to give some information as to the growth and extension of the shops within the last ten years.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

Mr. Cory said perhaps he was not so well prepared to make statements as were some of the citizens of this city who had lived here longer than he had. He had gone through the record books, and had secured the following data: He went back to 1833, and spoke only as to the shopmen, engineers and rolling stock. In the month of December, 1833, the pay-roll was \$12,495. In December, 1836, the pay-roll was \$13,356. In July, 1839, the month preceding the late fire, the pay-roll amounted to \$28,651. In ten years the pay-roll had been more than doubled.

The number of men employed in the shops in December, 1833, was 184; in December, 1836, 214 were employed, and in July, 1839, 341 were employed. In December, 1896, 295 were employed. The falling off from July to December had been due to the destruction of the car shops, which threw several of the employees out of work. In the month of December, 1833, 65 engineers were employed, and at least as many firemen. In December, 1836, 78 engineers were employed; in July, 1839, 127 were employed; and in December, 1896, 124 were on the pay-roll.

In December, 1833, the road had 65 locomotives; in December, 1836, 71; and in December, 1896, 174 locomotives were in use over their lines. In December, 1833, the company had 32 passenger coaches and the necessary equipments. In December, 1836, 95, and in December, 1896, 151 coaches were in use.

In 1833 the company owned 2600 freight cars; in December, 1836, they had 3100 freight cars, and in December, 1896, they had 8,000. From these figures it is possible to obtain an idea as to what had been done during the last ten years. Within that time the number of men employed, the amount of rolling stock and the motive power had been more than doubled. The railroad company at the present time had 650 miles of track, and it is continually growing larger. If the growth should continue for the next ten years, it is easy to understand what results would be. The distribution of money by the company is large, and the amount is continually growing larger each year.

THE MAYOR TALKS.

Dr. Baxter said he hoped the time never would be when he will keep away from any meeting of interest to the people of Lima. Many years ago he went to a similar meeting with his father to discuss the location of the D. & M. shops. One of the wisest things those men ever did was to secure the shops. No industry is as substantial as railway shops. Our forefathers did wise in securing the shops. It now is not a question of what we give to the C. & D. We are only giving to ourselves. We are getting a new industry. We are surrounded by a condition and not a theory. Shops have been an education. They have sent men all over the land. We must not consider whether it is a question of justice or not. The managers of the railroad have a good opinion of Lima. They feel that the city and county have been liberal towards them. They need more room and must have it. The question is a practical one. There is only one question and that is, how can we best raise the money?

Mr. James Murdock, the president of the Gas Co. was present from Lafayette, Indiana, and was introduced by Dr. Baxter. He said:

THE GAS CO.'S SPOKESMAN.

I represent the owners of the gas property in the west. I was told by Dr. Baxter of the danger of Lima losing the D. & M. shops. Nothing could be more detrimental to the city than to lose that industry. Any city along the C. & D. line, in order to get the shops would be glad to give twice the amount that is asked from the citizens of Lima. It benefits every merchant and every business man in the city. What he had to say for the Gas Company was that the Gas Company would do its part. It has come to Lima to stay, and has come to do its part towards making Lima a city. They will do their duty at all times. They will do their part willingly.

J. C. Thompson said:—I think the way every man should think that is that it would be a great calamity to allow the shops to be removed to any other city. Every dollar that has ever been given to the C. & D. has been returned, tripled, to the citizens.

Mr. Cronley thought there was only one question, and that was, "Will the citizens of Lima subscribe the amount?"

AN IMPORTANT MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Brotherton moved that "It is the opinion of the citizens represented here that the \$33,000 be raised and given the C. & D. to rebuild and enlarge their shops."

It will take an effort to raise \$33,000, but no man who is the owner of a piece of property can allow these

shops to go away. The increase in the shops and in the population and wealth is a personal matter. The rebuilding of the shops will increase the value of all the real estate property of Lima and also that of the county. If they take away the 400 persons employed, it means a decrease in the valuation of real estate. It is a vital question to every property owner. Everyone should take a personal interest. It affected the people in every part of the city. It affected no one section of the city.

Judge Robb made the suggestion that it would be impolitic for the chair to make judicious selections, and suggested that one person be selected for each ward to act with the chair in the appointment of a soliciting committee. Mr. Crites' motion to that effect carried.

Mr. Crites said some people think it a bluff. These gentlemen are very much mistaken. Several cities would give thrice the amount. What have they to hold the shops here? They could easily remove them. The danger is imminent. Only one way to do this and that is by general subscription. On matters of taxation, the C. & D. pay their entire tax here. What they pay annually to public schools and other institutions is fully \$1,500. If they go the people pay this by taxation, and in twenty years we pay the amount asked.

Mr. Kalm then hit every citizen should be interested. We cannot afford to go backwards. Believes if we go after this in a proper manner the sum can be raised. Nothing can hinder the raising of this sum.

Mr. Baxter said he didn't think the appointment of a committee to solicit the subscriptions was the way to proceed. If we do anything now is the time to begin. He thought they should start it right away and take up a subscription (Applause.) Now, there are 25,000 people in Lima. That means \$133 apiece. He agreed to pay the share of every girl baby born in Lima during the last year.

John McVey said he saw many workmen present, and believed they could get the sentiments of these men. See what these workmen will do. He knew they would do their part. Would sign his share now and would be willing to double his subscription if they put in nice offices in order to get a job of plumbing. The meeting then adjourned.

DOWN AGAIN.

Indiana and Lima Oil Drops Two Cents; Eastern Three Cents.

The Buckeye Pipe Line office received a telegram this afternoon announcing another drop in the price of oil. The telegram stated that North and South Lima and Indiana oil had dropped two cents on the barrel, while the market price of the Eastern oil had fallen off three cents.

A dispatch from Ligonier, Indiana, says:

It develops that the Standard Oil Company has secured leases on thousands of acres of land in Lagrange and Steuben counties. Geological surveys which have been made are said to be very encouraging. It is thought that the large tract of land in Steuben county, supposed to have been bought by Cleveland capitalists is another move of the Standard oil people to develop oil fields in northern Indiana.

FOUR BILLION FEET.

A telegram from Elwood, Ind., says:

The annual report of State Gas Inspector Leach is the subject of consideration among gas men at this time, and is a good showing of the resources of the gas supply of the state. It shows that the gas pressure is not falling rapidly, as has been charged, and that in addition to the enormous local supply of gas consumed in the gas belt, there are 26 pipe lines and nine pumping stations, and that there are 2,000 wells flowing on the average 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, making the enormous amount of 4,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas produced by all the wells in a day. It also shows that many wells that have been cleaned out have become strong ones again, and that they are now producing gas in great quantities. The centers of the greatest pressure at this time are Madison, Grant and Delaware counties, and there are thousands of acres of undeveloped territory in this district that have not been touched with the drill.

To Oil Producers.

On and after January 18, 1897, and until further notice, the price of torpedo will be 70 cents per quart, net, payable in the month following the month that the work was done.

Respectfully,
OHIO & INDIANA TORPEDO CO.
2-65

Linen Sale.

The annual sale of bleached and cream table cloths, napkins, towels and towellings is now in progress. Our entire stock of crocheted and marseilles quilts are included in this sale, and offered at reduced prices.

Respy.
REYNOLDS BROS.
56 & 58 St.
No. 209 n. Main st.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

He failed to use Foley's Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. R. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

REMNANT SALE

AT THE

COLUMBIA SHOE STORE.

THIS WEEK.

We cut the regular price from all of our Remnant stock and then offer them to go at

ONE-FOURTH OFF!

Smith & Stoughton's, Upham Bros., Johnston & Murphy's, Nelson & Son's, George E. Keith's; all Men's \$5.00 Shoes, cut to \$3.50; now one-fourth off makes them \$2.60. We have small lots of these, comprising odd sizes and widths. They are bargains for you and the sale of them is a good thing for us. We want to sell them—you want to wear them.

Reynolds Bros., Johnson's, Lamkin & Foster's, Baker & Bowman's, P. Cox (Rochester), Stribley & Co's, Ladies' \$5.00 Shoes, cut to \$3.50; now one-fourth off makes them \$2.60. These are odd lots, odd sizes. They are bargains if you can wear them. Ask to see them.

All of P. Cox's (Rochester) \$4.00 Shoes cut to \$3.00; one-fourth off makes them \$2.25.

Ladies' Lamb's wool Slipper Soles, 8c per pair. Misses' Lamb's wool Slipper Soles, 8c per pair. Child's Lamb's wool Slipper Soles, 7c per pair.

Try us this week. See how cheap you can buy fine Shoes of us. Remember,

One-Fourth Off On Any Shoe in the Store.

A SPECIAL—Men's low cut, first quality Goodyear Rubbers, 25 cents per pair.

THE COLUMBIA

The Progressive Shoe House of Lima.

Brazilian Balm

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN BALM!

Coughs, Colds, Croup & Grippe

LIKE MAGIC.

RADICALLY CURES

CATARRH!

It clears the head of foul mucus; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat; sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the senses of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and dropping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes

HAY FEVER.

making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the gripple germ and quickly removes it. The cure had effect.

INFALLIBLE IN ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, FLEURIS, PNEUMONIA, DYSPHEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID AND SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.

Cures a Fresh Cold in one day. Stops sneezing in 2 minutes. Stops ringing in the head and relieves deafness. As an injection invaluable in female troubles. For outward use heals Cuts, Sores and Burns like magic. Prevents lock-jaw from wounds. QUICK CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

Its Healing Power is Almost Miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence!

60 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh.

\$1.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50c. BOTTLES.

HOME TESTIMONIALS:

"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—Gen. J. Parke Postles. "In croup, cold and the worst form of gripp we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable."—Mrs. W. S. Booth, D. D., Pastor Del. Ave. Bap. Ch. "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—Hon. Chas. B. Lore, Chief Jus. of Del. "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—Thos. M. Culbert. "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—Mrs. John Scollen, Chester, Pa. "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—Judge Edward Weston. "I was worn almost to the grave with a racking cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—Mrs. J. Galloway, Pittsboro, Pa. "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten 50-cent bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—Jason Burwell, aged 82. A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

You Can Always Get

SHOES

To Fit you, and at the very Lowest prices, at

AVERY'S,

135 North Main Street.

THE NATURAL WAY

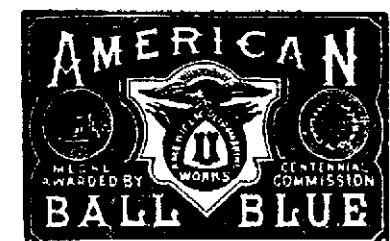
To Cure Inflammation.

Inflammation is the sustaining element of the great majority of our physical ills; allay this inflammation and the pain ceases, the gash, muscle and tendons resume their normal condition and the violence of the attack is at an end.

It follows, then, that the first step in a successful assault on an ailment is to destroy any existing inflammation, and with it the pain. This accomplished, the patient is at ease.

This is the natural mode of procedure; as kindly Nature has furnished the means to that end in certain roots, barks and herbs which, in their due proportion, are constituent parts of Lightning Hot Drops, the greatest pain reliever ever known to medical science.

Freely applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald, or flesh wound of any nature, Lightning Hot Drops will absolutely still the pain, prevent inflammation and quickly heal the lacerated flesh. As an instance, what is more painful or distressing than a washed finger, with the nail torn loose? In such a case, Lightning Hot Drops gives complete and immediate relief. It will smart an burn for a few minutes when first applied to fresh cuts, sores, etc., but a few applications will take all the soreness out and heal the cut or sore. The 50c size contains 2 1/2 times as much as the 25c size. Lightning Hot Drops is prepared by Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, O., and no honest druggist will offer you anything else.



THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

A MEXICAN NEW WOMAN.

She is a Thoroughly Capable and Careful Railroad Station Agent.

There are many things of interest along the line of railroad between Puebla and Oaxaca, Mexico, but few attract the northern traveler more than the station agent at Etla. This is Concha Bianca, a young woman with honest brown eyes and a great mass of wavy black hair. Etla, her post of duty, is the place where the Indians flock from the mountains for 100 miles around for their annual fairs, and also the shipping point for the big haciendas in the fertile valleys among the same mountains. When the train stops at Etla in the dark, a young woman in white, for Senorita Concha Bianca, to match her surname, stands at the door of the express car, lantern in hand, checking the packages on the big receipt book. When the freight train stops, she flits in and out of the long line of cars, telling the brakemen what to take and what to leave. She goes from one end of the train to the other, seeing that no mistakes are made. The bareheaded girl in a white dress is full of business. She wastes no time on empty words. The trainmen respect her. She does everything about the station but handle the baggage. There are plenty of stout Mexicans of the other sex hanging about for that work.

Concha Bianca is so well esteemed by the management of the road that she has been twice promoted, until now she has one of the most important stations under her care. She does all the telegraphing, besides attending to the receiving and shipping of freight. It was her knowledge of telegraphing that got the young woman her first recognition. Her father and two brothers were operators. She learned to use the key. A station was given to her where there was not much to do besides the telegraphing. Her aptitude for railroad work attracted the attention of General Manager Morcom, and the promotion followed. Concha Bianca lives in the station. Her mother keeps house for her, and a younger sister sits at the telegraph table learning the vocation of the new woman in Mexico. The conductors have got in the way of pointing out to travelers Senorita Concha along with the ruins of the ancient city on the mountain top, the site where the battle of Tehuacan was fought, the hieroglyphics on the cliff at the entrance to Rio Salada canyon and other objects of interest.—Chicago Chronicle.

Baby Screamed One Hour. One Dose Brought Smiles.

MARSHALL, O., Nov. 4, 1895.—Hand Medicine Co. "I cheerfully bear witness as to the virtues of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. Our baby, now nearly four months old, suffered much from colic. After having screamed with pain for over an hour we came upon Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and gave her a dose of it. In five minutes after taking she is all smiles, and at night we all sleep. Mrs. F. L. Traphagen, 46 W. Charles St." All druggists 25c.

A Blessing For the Ladies.

Thousands of ladies are using Brazilian Balm. For soreness, pain, bearing down and many kinds of trouble, it acts like a charm. A 50-cent or dollar bottle often does more good in one week than any other remedy does in months. It goes right to the spot, removing all inflammation. Mrs. Geo. W. Roberts, of Wilmington, Del., says, "A strong solution of Brazilian Balm and warm water used as an injection has done me more good than all the remedies and prescriptions I ever tried."

TERRIBLE WEAPONS.

A PAIR OF THEM WHICH A TRAVELER PICKED UP IN PARIS.

The Venom Box Which Contains the Most Powerful Poison Known—The Needle That Does Its Deadly Work in a Silent and Perplexing Manner.

"Two of the most beautiful and at the same time murderous objects I have ever seen in all my travels I picked up in Paris during my trip there last summer," said J. V. Atkinson of Savannah to a friend.

"I bought both of them from an old gunsmith in the Quartier Latin, and he assured me they were, without doubt, the only ones in existence, as far as his knowledge of death dealing instruments went, and he also told me that he had purchased them of an old Spaniard who had spent most of his life in the South American countries.

"I am sure he must have had them made to his special order, for, as I have already stated, during all my travels I have never seen anything that would in any way approach them for villainous, murderous purposes.

"The first, as you see, looks innocent enough, and when I ask you what you think it is you will reply—"

"A silver matchbox," answered the reporter as he gingerly handled the beautifully chased silver object.

"Touch that spring."

At an easy touch the lid of the box flew open on a powerfully hinged spring and disclosed the interior, and in a compartment about one-half of the capacity of the box were a dozen wax matches.

"Now you'll find a tiny button on the side next you and near your thumb. Just press that lightly."

As the suggestion was followed a little, sharp pointed, creamy white, curved object popped into view from that portion of the box not occupied by the matches.

"What is that?"

"That," said Mr. Atkinson, "is not more nor less than the fore fang of the Crotalus horridus, the great American rattlesnake, and one of the most venomous of serpents known to ichthyologists.

You will notice that the fang is sharp as a needle at its point; that it is set for a distance up the middle, and that it is hollow. You will also observe that a fine, amber colored, jellylike substance is contained within the hollow of the fang. That is nothing less horrible than the venom of the crotalid, and the rankest poison, the most deadly of agents known to man. A couple of scrapes on a man's hand or face mean a certain and a horrible death—nausea and vomiting, retching, convulsions, semiparalysis, complete paralysis, state of coma, death in a most horrible form and the swelling to horrible proportions of the corpse as it rapidly turns black from the virulence of the venom. You may take the fearful agent, baste it between bricks, freeze it between blocks of ice, and it will still retain its terrible power. You may inoculate a rat with the venom, and he will die in a few moments, a dog in five and a man in from ten minutes to an hour, according to the amount received and the condition of his system at the time. The blood of the first rat can be inoculated into a second, and the blood of the second into a third, and so on down through 100—yes, 200 subjects—without recourse to the original venom, and the last subject will die as quickly and convulsively as the first, for its virulence is absolutely fatal.

"You can readily see what a terrible weapon it would be in the hands of an unscrupulous villain. A scratch or two, and the deed would be done, while the victim would simply imagine that he had been scraped by a pin. Yet in a close fight with some of the despicable footpads and murderous thugs who are infesting your fair city I do not think I would have any scruples about using it on one of them myself.

"It would be difficult even for a first class physician to discover at the first sight just how the man met his death.

"Its companion piece, of devilish ingenuity, is a needle gun. Peculiar looking thing, is it not?" asked Mr. Atkinson as he passed a richly engraved and silver mounted object that looked like a cross between a miniature double barreled shotgun and a revolver to his friend, who handled it with extreme caution.

"That little gun is about five inches over all, and yet it contains within those chambers, in the boxlike part between those fine watch spring steel barrels and the pistol grip, enough of fiendish mischief to lay out a dozen strong men.

"The charge is a strong but powerful cartridge made of a highly explosive chemical which, by the peculiar construction of the chambers, makes so little noise that it could not be heard by a person ten feet away. The instrument of destruction is a bunch of fine cambric needles that have had their heads slightly flattened to offer resistance and catch the propelling force, and their points have been in the very same sort of venom of which I spoke until they are thoroughly corroded with it.

"As they leave the gun they scatter and penetrate to the most vital spots, where their terrible work is quickly done. Nothing short of a post mortem examination of the most rigid kind would betray the cause of death."—St. Louis Republic.

An Experiment.

"Where are you going, Michael, so early?"

"Apothecary's. Wife got sick last night."

"Doctor been there yet?"

"No. I just found a prescription in the street when I was in town, and I'm going to have that made up and try it."

—Phlegmatic Blatter.

Pliny says that the almond blossom was regarded by the young people of his age as an emblem of hope.

HE KNEW THE SIGNS.

John Bancks Did Not Have to Be a Mind Reader.

"John," said Mr. Bancks as she came in from outside radiant with news, "I've been over to Mrs. Smith's for a few minutes."

"Few minutes," interrupted Mr. Bancks, looking at his watch. "One hour and 20 minutes, for I timed you."

"Well, I like that, John Bancks. Who asked you to keep tally on me?"

"I wanted to go out myself this evening, but it's too late now."

"Just ran over to tell Mrs. Smith."

"Yes, I know. You just put a shawl over your head like any other neighborhood woman and carried back six eggs you borrowed of her yesterday."

"John!"

"And she told you that Johnny had the mumps and Mrs. Jones' Jimmy had the measles and lent you a pattern of a new sleeve?"

"John Bancks!"

"She also told you that if Smith didn't give up going out nights and stay home with her and the children, she'd pack up and go home to her mother."

"Oh, you listened, did you, John Bancks?"

"I haven't left this chair since you went out. You brought the bowl that you took over the eggs in back with you full of chili sauce and promised to return it when you made yours."

"Before I'd spy on a woman! Supposing I did, is there any harm in it?"

"Not a bit. I only wanted to save you the trouble of repeating what you said to Mrs. Smith and what she said to you. You haven't mentioned the scandal yet."

"What scandal?"

"The one Mrs. Smith whispered to you and told you never to breathe a word as long as you live."

"John Bancks, are you a mind reader?"

"I don't need to be where you and Mrs. Smith are concerned. I know the signs."

"John!"

"Yes, Mary."

"Just tell me one thing. How did you know about the eggs?"

"I heard you tell the dairyman when he called this morning that you wanted six extra to return some you had borrowed."

"Oh! And about the scandal?"

"It's in tonight's paper and has just struck Mrs. Smith."

"Thanks, John Bancks. You have missed your vocation. You would have made a first class detective. Too bad that so much talent should be thrown away on the home circle!" And Mrs. Bancks went out and slammed the door. —Detroit Free Press.

NOT EASILY MOVED.

True Story of What Was Needed to Get a Move on Mr. Blank.

A pretty girl living near New York is affected with a large number of would be beans, but has no use for any of them. For one, in particular, she had less than no use.

He showed up one evening in a bicycle suit, and while he sat in the parlor with the pretty girl the pretty girl's little brother sewed the bicycle cap firmly down to the corner of the hall table and then dumped all the oil from the caller's bicycle lamp. But Mr. Blank never murmured while he picked the stitches from his cap as he said good night and walked the 2 1/2 miles home without a complaint.

Of course the pretty girl thought that Mr. Blank would never show up again and gave little brother half a dozen bear hugs as a reward for bouncing him. But ten days later Mr. Blank appeared again as if nothing had happened, this time in evening dress with a silk hat. It was an awful hot night, but little brother was on deck just the same, and a thin slice of hamburger cheese went under the lining of that hat before the evening was over.

Mr. Blank did not depart until 11:30 that evening, but nothing was ever heard of the cheese. This time the pretty girl and little brother made bets that Mr. Blank would never call again, but Mr. Blank did call again and with a smile on his innocent, round face. At about 9:30 little brother strolled into the parlor and walking up to the clock pushed the hands around a couple of hours ahead and strolled out again silently. Mr. Blank went early that evening and has not been back since.—New York Sun.

Crabs and Lobsters.

In selecting crustaceans the inexperienced housekeeper may be guided by a few easily remembered points. Lobsters that have not been long taken will respond to a pressure of the finger on their eyes with a strong motion of the claws. The heaviest are the best. The cock lobster, though generally smaller, has the higher flavor, the flesh is firmer, and its color, when boiled, is of a deeper red than that of similar characteristics in the hen. The male may be known by his narrow, rather tapering tail, and also from the condition of the two uppermost fins which compose it. These in his case are hard and stiff, while those of the hen are soft, and the tail fan is much broader.

The heaviest crabs are the best, and those of a medium size sweetest. If light, they are watery. When in perfect condition, the joints of the legs are stiff, and the body has an agreeable smell. The eyes, too, should look bright and firmly set. When they have a dead appearance and seem loose, the crab is stale.—New York Post.

Reserve Buds.

Every one has noticed how, when a large branch of a tree is cut off, small branches will shoot out around the stump. These branches are from the reserve buds, of which all trees have a great number at every portion of their surface. Under ordinary circumstances these never come to maturity, but when the tree is wounded or cut off or loses some of its branches the reserve buds at once come into play and renew the foliage.

GARISH BOOK BINDINGS.

They Are Full of Taste and Are Distinguished by Bookworms and Scholars.

Books have a right to be, first of all, books, and purveyors of wisdom in color and design. As matters stand at this moment the quarters of the new books look more like some strange entrance at a feast than like everyday objects. You take up one, and it has the air of a curious ragout; there are unknown fragments of design floating in a sauce of queer elemental color. The next one has an air as honest as apple sauce at first glance; 'tis a pale greenish thing, but presently you see that the trail of a serpent is over all its border. And who can hope for content from a dish thus garnished?

Again a book, and this one burns bright red and yellow, like a pudding on fire with cognac, which is all very well for a pudding. Another has a cover which looks like a resisting beefsteak pounded by the stern hand of fate in a boarding house; another reminds you irresistibly of coffee wherein chickory has too much inserted its diluting aid and cream is missing. But, first and last, the new books are ever more prone to resemble small plots of deceptive stage verdure than honest, simple souled books. It is impossible to help doubting the value of the literary pasturage to be found in such inclosures. Fortunately one is sometimes most joyously deceived. Authors have little "say" concerning the garb of their volumes, and often—good luck to them—they rise superior to the mechanical makers of books and rejoice the souls of their readers in spite of the bindings.

And it must be repeated that in the present bizarre and excessive fancies in binding there is seed of abandoning hope for the future. Publishers are groping for something; few of them know what. But they will learn, and the world will be made glad by a genuine revival in the lovely old half forgotten craft of bookbinding. In that happy coming day there will be great honor for the men who lead the taste of this country toward better things in bookbinding, simpler and saner and more sincere.—Boston Transcript.

QUESTION OF LUCK.

A Citation That Clinched the Other Side of the Argument.

"I hate to hear people say there's no such thing as luck," remarked the melancholy Mr. Dolittle.

"I don't see why," his wife rejoined. "Because it isn't true," he returned with asperity. "A man can go on trying and trying and never get along, and some other person will go ahead and tumble into good things without making any effort whatever."

"Hiram, no great man has succeeded without hard work."

"That's the kind of talk you always hear. But nine times out of ten it is all owing to the opportunity that presented itself. Fortune just seems to be in wait to kidnap some men. Look at Sir Isaac Newton. His name is handed down from generation to generation. And why? Simply because he was sitting under a tree, and an apple happened to drop on him. You can't pretend that a man is in a position to claim superior merit simply because, through no action or preference of his own, he gets hit in the head with an apple, can you?"

"No, Hiram."

"Then don't tell me about there not being any such thing as luck."

"It seems to me that you've chosen a poor example in support of your argument. The case of Isaac Newton goes to show that the difference is in the people. If it had been some men that I know of instead of Newton, the first thing they would have done after the apple fell would have been to go into the house and moan for the arnica bottle; then they would have spent two or three hours of precious time talking about their bad luck."—Washington Star.

Clocks With Nerves.

There is one disadvantage about very tall buildings which is being noticed by the occupants. It is perhaps a small disadvantage, but still is worth considering, as it involves some annoyance to those who have not made provision for it.

The trouble referred to is the stopping of pendulum clocks by the vibration of the buildings. Many a pendulum clock that has kept accurate time for years in old fashioned low structures has refused to run at all when moved into some one of the new tall steel framed buildings in the lower part of the city. On the lower floors of the buildings the clocks run fairly well, but when higher up in the buildings they become more whimsical and on the top floors will not run at all.—New York Times.

He Responded.

The late archbishop of Canterbury had a favorite dog named Watch. Once, as he lay on the mat at the open door of the chapel, the archbishop read impressively this sentence of the Scripture lesson, "What I say unto you I say unto you all—watch." The dog sprang up, came forward and lay down before the reading desk at his master's feet. One hearer at least heeded the lesson and responded.—Congregationalist.

He Got the Packer.

Great Editor—You have your theory, of course, as to how newspapers should be conducted?

Applicant (fresh from college)—Not the slightest, sir.

Great Editor (amazed)—Is it possible? My dear sir, you can have your pick of any department in this office—that is, if you have not already arranged with a museum.—Buffalo Times.

A Sprinting Match.

Governor—You've been running ahead of your allowance, Jack.

Jack—I know it, dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me.—Household Words.

THE PAINTER.

Patience hath taken her departure hush. Her palette and palette cloth all she hath wanted in the silence of deathlight hush.

She hath worked in the sun's loud brawl the words of death.

On the sides of a mountain hall.

She hath noted the apple with dishes of rose buds laden in a soft glow with white, and the sun's glow on the leaves of green blue laden with a golden light.

The sun's glow.

And the sun's glow on the leaves of green blue laden with a golden light.

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209 **REYNO H. TREAT** 209
North Main Street
JACKETS.

We have a few Ladies' and Misses' Jackets left and we will give you your choice of any garment. Some were \$10, 12.75 and 14.50.

FOR \$5.00.

Respectfully,

REYNO H. TREAT.

GRINDING

Away at the Hughes Case at Toledo.

BANK EXAMINER BETTS

Has Been on the Stand Since Yesterday, Telling What He Knows of the Case—Defendant Objects to all Questions.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 22, '97.

When the Hughes case was resumed in the United States District Court at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the first delay was occasioned by one of the jurors, who failed to report until late. There being no objections to be ruled upon when the court convened, the district attorney was instructed to proceed with the case.

EXAMINER BETTS' TESTIMONY.

Madison Betts, of Cincinnati, was the first witness called. Witness said he was vice president of the Merchants' National Bank, of Cincinnati. Was bank examiner from 1890 until 1896. Made his first visit to the First National Bank at Lima on September 19, 1894. Went to the bank and commenced an examination on the 20th of September. Witness was asked in what condition he found the affairs. An objection was overruled. Witness went to his home in Wilmington, O., on the 22d of September, before completing the examination. Had a conversation with Mr. Hughes. Asked him questions on the morning of the 22d. Asked him concerning records of daily statements. Mr. Hughes replied that daily statements were correct. Witness said that by the investigation he had made he was led to believe that there was something wrong with the status of the bank. That in a conversation with Mr. Hughes in the presence of Mr. Richie he was led to the suspicion that the real affairs of the bank were covered by false entries which he had not yet discovered. Found on the books an excessive loan to the Monroe Manufacturing Co. Up to this time attorney Brown, for the defense, had objected to every question asked the witness. The court asked if Mr. Brown intended to object to every question that was to be asked, and requested that he allow the examination to proceed. Witness said that Mr. Wheeler asked Mr. Hughes why he had made the excessive loan to the Monroe, and that Mr. Hughes replied that he was forced to. That the Monroe Co. would present drafts that were returned, protested. Witness stated that he asked Mr. Hughes if he had reported the excessive loans in full; that Mr. Hughes replied that he had. Witness left the bank about noon on the 22d, returned early on the morning of the 27th.

BALANCE ACCOUNT WOULD NOT VERIFY.

Entered the bank before Hughes had arrived. When Mr. Hughes came, witness asked him if the balance account of the bank would verify; that Hughes said they would not. Witness said that when Mr. Hughes entered the bank that morning he said to witness: "You've caught me I suppose." Witness replied to Mr. Hughes, saying: "It seems so." Mr. Hughes gave witness a piece of paper at that time, with entries upon it; Mr. Hughes stated that the amounts on the paper had been charged on the books to banks named on the paper, and had not been credited back. (Witness exhibited the paper and the district attorney offered it as evidence.) Witness examined books of the bank with reference to the charges shown on the piece of paper. Witness was handed a book which he identified as a remittance register of the State National Bank, of Cleveland. That the book was used at Lima in the accounts of the First National bank with the State National bank, of Cleveland. Witness also identified a remittance register of the Ohio Valley Bank, of Cincinnati, and several other bank books, which he testified to having examined. The books were all submitted as evidence in the case. Witness stated that the Chase National Bank, of New York, the Ohio Valley National Bank, of Cincinnati, and the State National Bank, of Cleveland, were the approved reserve agents of the First National Bank, of Lima, on July 18th, 1894, he furnishing this information from one of the bank books offered in evidence. Witness was asked if he had had any conversation with Mr. Hughes concerning the latter's having marked the word "void" on the certificate of deposit registered opposite the record of the \$4,000 deposit made by Mrs. W. W. Firestone, on the 19th of December, 1893. An objection to the question was overruled, and witness replied that on the 21st of September, 1894, when he returned to the bank to complete his examination of the bank, that Mr. Hughes stated to him that the certificate was outstanding, but that he had marked it void on the certificate of deposit register.

THAT \$4,000 CERTIFICATE.

Witness stated that the certificate was issued December 19, 1893. From the books the witness stated that in the footings of the date named, the \$4,000 was not carried out. Witness was asked what was said to him concerning a fictitious credit of \$4,000 to the Monroe Manufacturing Co. (Ob-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

A SURPRISE.

Dr. Charles Metzger and Mrs. Anna B. Schenck

WERE PRIVATELY MARRIED

At Cincinnati Yesterday Afternoon by a Magistrate of That City—Mrs. Schenck Formerly the Wife of Joe Schenck, of This City.

Early last evening information was received in the city to the effect that Dr. Charles Metzger had been married to Mrs. Anna B. Schenck by a Justice of the Peace in the city of Cincinnati yesterday afternoon and the announcement of their marriage created considerable of a sensation. The wedding will be somewhat of a surprise to all who are acquainted with the doctor and Mrs. Schenck. At the request of the parties, the wedding was a private one, and it was the intention, no doubt, to keep the affair a secret.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune of this morning has the following account concerning the affair:

A gentleman and lady, giving their names as Dr. Charles Metzger and Mrs. Anna B. Schenck, of Lima, Ohio, called at the office of Esquire Gass yesterday afternoon and requested that dignitary's offices in wedding the couple that is supposed to bind for better or for worse. They requested privacy and the Squire gave them the best in his line in response to both requests. They were taken into the rear sanctuary and duly made one.

Dr. Metzger, it will be remembered, was the defendant in a divorce suit about six months ago. Mrs. Anna B. Schenck is the former wife of Joseph Schenck, who formerly lived in the Commercial block on south Main street.

In the latter part of November Mrs. Schenck entered suit for a divorce on the grounds of habitual drunkenness. Mr. Schenck made no defense in the suit and when it came up for hearing did not appear. Five witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, and Dr. Metzger was one of them. January 8th Mrs. Schenck was granted a decree of divorce and the custody of the children.

Mr. Joseph Schenck is an employee of the Lima machine shops and one of their most skilled mechanics. The officials of the machine works consider him an efficient workman, and this morning spoke highly of him as a gentleman of sober and industrious habits. He has worked steadily as a carpenter for three years in the machine shops on east Market street, and previous to that time was employed for several years in their South Side plant.

When Mr. Schenck was approached this morning by a representative of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, and asked if he knew of Mrs. Schenck's marriage, he said he did not, but that he was not at all surprised, as he had expected it ever since the time that she had left him. He stated that it was Mrs. Schenck's love for another man that caused the trouble between him and his wife.

OTMAR J. FELTZ

Was Appointed Deputy Postmaster Yesterday.

Otmor J. Feltz was yesterday appointed Deputy Postmaster to fill the place made vacant by the death of Frank Huston. Mr. Feltz's appointment is a popular one. He is one of Lima's best young men and is qualified for the position. He is acquainted with the affairs of the office, having been general delivery clerk up to within a few months ago when he retired on account of ill health. He assumed his duties immediately upon his appointment.

Muslin Sale.

The greatest sale of bleached and unbleached muslins, pillow casings and sheetings, ready-made sheets and pillow cases is now going on. It will pay you to supply yourselves now, as the prices made are only for a short time.

REYNO H. TREAT,
5-6t 8-2t No. 209 N. Main St.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

O. F. Bryan et al. to Milton A. and John L. Stemple, 60 acres, Jackson township; \$2,000.
Geo. H. Melly et al. to C. F. Bryan, trustee, 10 acres, Jackson township; \$1.
William W. Timmonds to C. F. Bryan, trustee, 60 acres, Jackson township; \$1.
J. F. Timmonds et al. to C. F. Bryan, trustee, 60 acres, Jackson township; \$1.
Wm. O. Snyder et al. to C. F. Bryan, trustee, 60 acres, Jackson township; \$1.
W. W. Timmonds to James F. Timmonds, 60 acres, Jackson township, \$3,000.

Dress Goods.

We are showing some new spring dress goods in neat fancies and small checks. They are strictly all wool, and our price will be 25c, 40c and 60c a yard. Our GOLD MEDAL black goods have no equal. Yours truly,
REYNO H. TREAT,
5-6t 8-2t 209 N. Main St.

KEEP THEM HERE

Say the Lima People Concerning the C., H. & D. Shops.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

Held at the Court House Last Night—The Room Crowded to Overflowing—Best Public Meeting Held in Many Years.

The public meeting held in the circuit court room last evening was the most representative and the most enthusiastic one that has been held in this city for a long time. The court room was crowded, and many who could not get in the room stood in the hallway and showed their willingness to render what assistance they could in having Lima retain one of her best enterprises.

The meeting, as had been announced in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, had been called to consider the proposition which was presented to the citizens of Lima by the president and general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and to determine if the citizens were in favor of meeting the proposition, and if they were so disposed, to devise the best means to raise the necessary amount.

At the appointed hour the room was filled, and it was readily seen that the true spirit permeated the whole crowd. The meeting was a representative one, the banker, the business man, the real estate owner, the mechanic and the laborer being well represented, and they all favored the raising of the amount requested by the railroad.

Judge Robb called the meeting to order and suggested that Mr. Metheany be appointed temporary chairman, but Mr. Metheany made a motion which was seconded and carried, that Judge Robb act as the president of the meeting.

JUDGE ROBB ADDRESSES THE MEETING.

The judge briefly stated the object of the meeting. The C., H. & D. had found that the capacity of the shops was limited; for some time they had been endeavoring to enlarge them, to separate more widely the buildings so as to lessen the danger in case of fire. They had contemplated the question of moving the shops to some other place where more room could be obtained, and the late fire precipitated the question. The company could not rebuild and leave the shops in their cramped condition. They must have more room or move them away. A committee of citizens visited the officials at Cincinnati and obtained their proposition. If the Heffner property should be donated and a subscription of \$25,000 be given that the shops would be rebuilt and enlarged. A committee visited Chicago and met the executive committee of the American Strawboard Co., who asked \$20,000 for the property. This was considered extortionate, and the committee revisited the railway officials to see if the proposition could not be modified and if the railroad company could not condemn the property Mr. Waldo withheld his answer until he had consulted with President Woodford. These gentlemen agreed to make the city a cash proposition. If the citizens of Lima would donate \$33,000 the company would rebuild and enlarge the shops in Lima and would take upon themselves the responsibility of condemning the Heffner property.

ONE OF LIMA'S BEST INSTITUTIONS.

The C., H. & D. has been one of the city's best enterprises, with a monthly pay roll of \$35,000. The citizens of Lima have always grasped at every proposition to bring an enterprise to the city. It has been these industries that have made her a city. It is appalling to even contemplate the removal of the shops. To every business man and to every property owner it is a vital question. The amount asked to be donated is distributed among Lima



Fifty Years Ago.

Grandfather's hall! And within it, Grandfather's favorite cough remedy. Whether 'twas Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Or baby at night waked the house whoop, With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Grasp, That no cold or cough would ever cure. In hats the styles change, but the will show Coughs are cured as they were 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has no equal as a remedy for coughs, colds, and lung troubles. Where other so-called elixirs palliate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals. It is a cheap cough syrup, soothes but does not strengthen; it is a physician's remedy, and it cures. Put up in large bottles, for household use. It awarded the medal at World's Fair of ninety-two. It has a record of

50 Years of Cure.

citizens twelve times a year. Shops should be removed five hundred feet from the city. Leave 500 houses untenanted and will either be for sale or for rent will depreciate the value of the city. Accordingly will greatly reduce price of rent. Any citizen, part of the city, who is a power, dare not consider the question lightly.

FAUROT'S PEOPLE IN LIMA.

Mr. B. O. Faurot was then. He said he came not to spend his money but to be heard. He had been through many such ordeals, now contrasts the citizens of Lima and said to like to work for them. He had received a message from his friends that he represent which stated that they had asked to give \$1,500 and they do their share. He was not position to talk. The people understand his circumstances. He was in different circumstances. He was always ready to say, "congratulations." The old land marks are disappearing and the burden with the younger men, and city continues to grow they foster all their industries and all others that they can. When came here Lima had no railroad the young men here then had life. They purchased the local Pennsylvania railroad; the route to the D. & M. later to the L. E. & W. and donated largely to secure the C. H. & D. They have all in making Lima a city. If Lima reach her zenith and she her industries to leave her, the is a disaster. He is now a potent railroad center, and he within a radius of 70 miles compete with her. No reason why shouldn't keep on growing. Persons say the C., H. & D. better give to us, than for us to give them. But that has nothing to do with the question. The young must not allow the golden opportunity to pass. Must continue seeking new business. Time has not yet better times will sooner or later. Foster the enterprises and they will grow. Others will follow. This is a town that is of interest both to the railroad and to the city.

CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE THEM. The city cannot afford to do on the C. H. & D., and the (Continued on Fifth Page.)

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